

This Week:—P.O'D. on Titles and Honors—Canada's Forest Fire Menace—Brooks Steam Motors in New Deal—Six lights on Marshal Foch—National Gallery Acquisitions

The FRONT PAGE

The Death of Marshal Foch

Though it is less than ten years since the actual proclamation of peace, many of the more eminent statesmen and generals of the great war have already been called by death, and the latest to go is the most eminent of them all, the Generalissimo who achieved victory on the Western front, Ferdinand Foch, Marshal of France, Field Marshal of Great Britain, and Marshal of Poland. The death of Foch has not come prematurely as in the case of some of the generals who were his colleagues. It is worthy of note that in a conflict that revealed the initiative and resource of so many young men, the soldier who organized victory was almost the oldest general in the Allied forces. Foch, born in 1851, was 67 when called upon in the spring of 1918 to become Generalissimo over the armies of France, Great Britain, the United States, Italy and Belgium. But singularly enough, his vitality and elasticity of mind were such that the world at large has never visualized him as an old man.

In scanning the ups and downs of his career one is struck not merely by his military genius, but by his superb force of character, his powers of self control, and his ability to work with others, irrespective of nationality. It was these qualities which made him the only general acceptable to the Allied and Associated powers, when the crisis of March, 1918 made a unified command imperative. After the war Marshal Foch did not hesitate to allude to Lloyd George as the man who had made him Commander-in-Chief and it is known that the British Prime Minister's decision was reached on the counsel of General Sir Henry Wilson, himself a great soldier who had for many years been Foch's personal friend. Indeed Foch's prestige as a master of military science had been recognized by men of his own profession throughout Europe long before the war.

In the earlier stage of the conflict he had already won the high esteem of British commanders like Sir John French and Sir Douglas Haig, who placed a higher valuation on his abilities than some French generals and statesmen. For a long period before and during the war, Foch occupied a rather isolated position because he was not a politician in a country in which even military promotion was honeycombed with politics. It was a fortunate circumstance that in the crisis of March, 1918 the man in control of the affairs of France was Georges Clemenceau, who almost alone among French statesmen had a full appreciation of Foch's abilities. It is amazing but true that M. Painleve, Clemenceau's predecessor placed a higher valuation on the anti-clerical Marshal Sarraill later destined to make such a sorry mess of the Syrian mandate. In 1918, Foch and Marshal Petain were the only two among the senior French generals in whom the British staff had real confidence. To General Haig, Petain would have been equally acceptable, — and it must not be forgotten that in the last glorious months of continuous victory it was Petain who commanded the French armies in the field and shared with his chief the glory of the achievement.

The Marshal's Academic Beginnings As Wordsworth said "the child is father to the man", and when a mere school-boy Ferdinand Foch was known as a lad "of geometrical mind". He was diverted from a scholastic career by the Franco-Prussian war of 1870 in which he served at the age of 19, and which turned him toward military ambitions. But though he went through much of the ordinary routine of service, the greater part of his life was spent in an academic capacity as a lecturer on strategy at the Ecole de Guerre, at which he finally rose to the post of principal.

It was as a professor of military science that he wrote his two books "The Principles of Warfare" and "The Conduct of War", and he was the youngest of a group of thinkers which included Maillard, Langlois and Bonnal who established new military doctrines, based on the application of Napoleon's practice to modern conditions. Yet even as a military theorist Foch made "Will",—"The Will to Victory" preached by the Germans also, — a first consideration. He held that will is more powerful than intellect in war. He was emphatic also on the necessity of clear vision, — a clear vision of every phase of a given situation before attempting direct action.

At the dawn of this century the French army was in a very deplorable condition, owing to political intrigue and the damnable repercussions of the Dreyfus case, over which half the French nation went mad. But though a devout Catholic he does not seem to have involved himself in the political violence of the militarists and anti-semites or to have allowed any considerations to interfere with the clear vision and intellectual balance which were undeniably his. Thus it was that Georges Clemenceau, one of the greatest of the champions of Dreyfus, when he became Premier in 1905 decided to make use of Foch's services in a larger way on the General Staff. By 1913 Foch had abandoned the academic field altogether and was placed in command of the most exposed of frontier corps, the XXth division based on Nancy. It is an illustration of how little France anticipated war that when the European crisis arose in July, 1914, Foch was away on a holiday in Brittany. He hastened back to Nancy, and participated under General Castelnau in the abortive offensive in Lorraine ordered by Joffre in his refusal to believe that the main German attack was coming via Belgium.

When it became necessary to pivot French resistance northward in order to save Paris, Foch was entrusted with the task of organizing the IXth army, which he did with extraordinary energy. At the Battle of the Marne he won glory by a successful counter attack when all seemed lost. The victory of the Marne saved Paris, but it was



THE LATE MARSHAL FOCH

No more characteristic photograph of the great soldier was ever taken than the above. It is of comparatively recent date and shows him speaking after unveiling of the noble memorial to the 51st (Highland Scots) Division at Beaumont Hemel (Somme). This point was the scene of one of the greatest exploits of the Somme offensive. Marshal Foch was born in 1851 and spent a great part of his life as a professor of military sciences. His genius for command was not fully realized until the latter stages of the Great War when he became Commander-in-Chief of all the Allies and organized the final victory.

equally important to the British and the Belgians that the channel ports and if possible Flanders should also be saved. Foch was sent North with the title of "Deputy to the Commander-in-Chief" to command French troops in that region, and in the battles of November, 1914 which stabilized the front in Flanders, created the Ypres salient and made secure the channel ports, he played a very active and energetic part. There he came in close contact with British generals like Sir John French and his old friend Sir Henry Wilson. The British said of him: "He could not have done more for us if he had been one of our own generals" and the confidence and esteem which were later to take such a practical form were established.

Eclipse Precedes World Fame

Foch co-operated with Sir Douglas Haig in the great Somme offensive of July, 1916, which promised so well at the outset and was rendered abortive by two circumstances, the German counter attack at Verdun and the mud of autumn. It was the end of the career of the never very competent Joffre. Political intrigues were rife in Paris and Foch's prestige suffered a very serious blow. The falsehood was promulgated that he was in bad shape physically, and it has been alleged, though never proven, that this story was started by politicians interested in the careers of other generals to prevent the appointment of Foch as Joffre's successor. The slander so far succeeded that he was relieved of his command and sent on a paltry mission to the Swiss frontier. Foch's patience and strength of character stood him in magnificent stead at this crisis in his career, and in May, 1917, Painleve on the suggestion of Gen. Petain, recalled him to Paris as Chief of Staff, but his counsels did not become really effective until Clemenceau became Premier in November, 1917. Months of disaster still awaited the Allies. After the terrible German offensive of March 1918, Haig and Petain managed to reconstruct the broken line but it was clear that a unified command was essential to victory. Foch was at Doullens helping in the work of reconstruction when word was conveyed to him requesting his acceptance of this responsibility, and the appointment was subsequently publicly ratified by all the allied powers. From that time onward Foch worked in the closest co-operation and harmony with Petain, Haig and Pershing. His first great success occurred when the German rush for the channel ports was stopped at the gates of Amiens. By June he had perfected his plan of a large reserve to be rushed to any point of the line where its services were needed, and confidence was sufficiently restored among Allied generals to permit of preparations for the great counter-offensive which was to win the war.

The general plan was an offensive covering the entire battle front from the sea to Lorraine with sharp thrusts falling fast upon each other at various points of the line. It is flattering to Canada that the use of Canadian soldiers as what he termed "spearhead" troops were part of Foch's plan. The counter attack became gloriously effective on August 8th and operations were widened until by Sept. 26th the whole front from the sea to Verdun was a continuous battlefield. If German resistance had not failed, the offensive would have extended as far southward as Lorraine by November 14th and it was Foch's hope to drive the German armies into the Ardennes and coop them there. But by Nov. 5th the enemy commenced a full retreat, revolution ensued in Germany, and on Nov. 8th the German plenipotentiaries met him at Compiègne to ask for terms. The story of the armistice negotiations narrated by Foch to Stephen Lauzanne shortly before his fatal illness was summarized in these columns not long since. The main point on which he was adamant was that the Allies should occupy the left bank of the Rhine. In the armistice terms he felt that he had accomplished without further loss of life the objective he had set for himself. Even today Gen. Hindenburg cannot forgive him for the severity of that demand. In the subsequent Peace Foch was undoubtedly disappointed because the Rhine was not proclaimed the Eastern frontier of France; and in this he was following Napoleonic precepts. His expressions of opinion on this question during the first few years following the armistice had an unhappy effect on post war conditions and on politics in his own country. Undoubtedly his attitude toward Germany was influenced by the fact that his only son was one of the first to fall in the War. But the greatness of his character and of his military leadership are beyond all question. Professional prestige was never denied him, but public prestige came to him very late in life. He now belongs to the ages and his career will be the subject of many monographs in centuries to come. The splendor of his character as a man, the clarity of his intellect, his energy, patience, and will power cannot fail to be recognized and honored by posterity.

Nova Scotia's New Agent-General

A very interesting appointment has been made to the post of Agent-General for the Province of Nova Scotia in London. Mr. John Howard, who had occupied that position for many years, recently died, and his daughter, Miss Jean Howard, has been appointed to succeed him. Miss Howard is very well posted in the duties of her office as, for several years, she assisted her late father in his work

as Agent-General. It is said that she is the first woman in the British Empire to hold such a post. The appointment is certainly an interesting one, and creates a precedent which may possibly be followed by other Provinces, though we imagine that we are yet a long way from the day when the Agents-General of all the Provinces will be members of the fair sex!

Diphtheria Clinics for Montreal

The Montreal civic authorities, spurred on, doubtless, by the recent publication of the figures of the deaths from diphtheria, are now, apparently, going to put up a fight against this disease which has been responsible for thousands of deaths annually among the children of the city. For, it is now announced that immunization against diphtheria is to be brought within the reach of all the children in Montreal, in every ward where the alderman representing the ward requests it. This represents the substance of the announcement made, the other day, by Dr. Poulin, the representative of St. John ward, who took the opportunity of drawing attention to the fact that he had secured for his constituency the first station under this plan.

In matters of public health in the city of Montreal, we have not always seen eye to eye with the Aldermen just mentioned. But we certainly concur in his statement that this disease can be eliminated by proper methods. It is, indeed, that very fact that makes the scandalous conditions, with respect to diphtheria that have so long obtained in the city all the more shocking — conditions which would long since have been ended had the municipal authorities been alert in the performance of the discharge of the obvious responsibility resting on them in the matter. Their lethargy in so much of vital concernment to better health conditions for the city has, of course, become almost proverbial, and if now they are awakening to the necessity of providing free immunization against diphtheria for the city's children, they have been very late in the day, in doing so. As a matter of fact, two stations for immunization were established by the General Health League some considerable time ago and, more recently, other such stations have been opened by Dr. Boucher, of the Department of Health, and have been successfully operated, with the prospect of the number being augmented as funds permitted.

As the city executive is now, apparently, ready to provide the funds for the working of a system of city-wide inoculation against diphtheria, it is essential that such a system should be started on the right lines. According to the terms of the announcement made by Dr. Poulin, an immunization station is to be opened in every ward where the alderman representing that ward requests it. What on earth has the presence or absence of any aldermanic request to do with the case? If the establishment of immunization stations is necessary on the grounds of public health, as, in view of the notorious conditions all too long subsistent in Montreal, it very obviously is, then Alderman Des Roches and his colleagues on the executive committee should go ahead and establish them in every ward without regard to whether the aldermanic representative of any particular ward does, or does not, ask for a station to be opened in his ward. In short, the opening of these stations ought to be part of a general arrangement for free city-wide distribution. The idea of waiting for an aldermanic application before opening a station in a ward looks like an easy means of bringing a little kudos to the aldermanic representative, as enabling him to point to his application for a station as proof of his zeal for public health, when election-day comes around. However, in the case of many of the aldermen, their neglect of plain duty, in the realm of public health, has been of too long standing for any attempt at grandstand play of this kind to cut any ice with citizens in possession of normal memories and reasoning powers. In any event, it is to be hoped that, on consideration, the executive committee will see the desirability of giving no excuse for any exhibition of it.

Quebec to Stamp Out "Blind Pigs"

So far as the Legislative Assembly is concerned, the Government of Quebec has had little difficulty in putting through its bill to amend the Quebec Liquor Act, that measure having passed the Assembly, on third reading, by forty-five votes to twelve. The provision for extending the closing time of licensed taverns in Montreal and Quebec to eleven o'clock all the year round, city time to prevail, did not meet with much opposition, as it seemed to be generally felt that it would be of some assistance in the attempt to eradicate the "blind pig" evil which, particularly in Montreal, is giving a good deal of concern to those responsible for law enforcement.

But another clause designed to strike a blow at these "visionless porkers" aroused a good deal of opposition. This was a clause allowing the arrest without warrant of persons found in blind pigs. The Conservatives objected strongly to this provision as placing too much power in the hands of the police. This line was taken, in the course of the debate by Mayor Houde, of Montreal, and Mr. William Tremblay, M.L.A. for Maisonneuve, went as far as to say that "the Provincial police is composed, for the most part, of vulgar ruffians who are used to satisfying private vengeance." This is strong language, indeed, and one would fain hope that Mr. Tremblay has been misinformed as to the personnel of the Provincial police force, though one of his colleagues, Mr. Aimé Guertin, Conservative M.L.A. for Hull, did not hesitate to say that "the personnel of the Liquor Commission police was well known not to be recruited from the best class of men, and, in many cases, worked on commission, getting so much for each case made."

Four Liberals supported the Conservatives in their opposition to the "arrest-without-warrant" clause. But the Government stood to its guns and insisted on the retention of the clause. Hon. Jacob Nicol, Provincial Treasurer, asserting that it was very difficult, especially in Mont-

real, to have the liquor law properly observed, owing to the presence of "blind pigs", and that the clause to which objection was taken was a necessary step towards doing away with such establishments. He also pointed out that it was required that a person arrested without warrant must be taken before a magistrate without delay. The Government certainly seems resolved to do what it can to stamp out the "blind pig" menace. But what reply is it going to make to the allegations, as to the personnel of the Provincial police and the Liquor Commission police, made by Messrs. Tremblay and Guertin?

Paying the Piper in Montreal

In the course of the criticisms that, from time to time, we have felt constrained to make on the idiosyncrasies of the Montreal aldermanic temperament, we have never yet felt called on to criticize it for any deficiency in the matter of gall. Nor does it seem reasonable to imagine that there will be any justifiable ground for doing so in the near future. One of the most recent evidences that the civic fathers of Montreal have given of their possession, in full measure, of this robust and virile quality is to be found in certain amendments, which they have recently proposed, to the city charter. The amendments in question are designed to obtain the sanction of the Quebec Legislature to the borrowing of large sums of money, for various public works, without the consent of the real estate owners of the city being first obtained to the same. It is to be hoped that the Legislature will withhold its sanction from any such amendments.

The provision in the city charter that the consent of the real estate owners must be obtained to special borrowings was inserted in that document for good and sufficient reasons which have certainly lost none of their force and validity today. The real estate of Montreal is responsible for the entire civic debt, and accordingly the real estate owners are very directly concerned with proposals to borrow special sums of large amount. The fact that it has been necessary to get their consent to such borrowings has undoubtedly acted as a salutary check on certain aldermanic tendencies. It is not to be feared so much that the Montreal city council is disposed to spend with excessive generosity—indeed, in certain directions, where generous expenditures were essential to the well-being of the citizens, its cheese-paring policy has been notorious—as that it is disposed to spend unwisely and with a lack of due discrimination. Moreover, some aldermen are apt to be unreasonably swayed by what (for the sake of euphony) may be styled ward patriotism and public spirit and to be too readily amenable to ward pressure. Should the Legislature agree to the proposed amendment, it is all too likely to mean the introduction of the thin end of the wedge. It would also be only too likely to mean increased tax bills—and probably largely increased tax bills—in the future.

In this connection, one finds it rather difficult to understand the *culte face* that the Montreal Chambre de Commerce has evinced on the matter. Originally, it came out—as one would expect a body of substantial business men, who know their Montreal, and are themselves mostly real estate owners in the city—flat-footed in opposition to the proposed charter amendment. Then it right-about-faced and withdrew its opposition. Why? It is said that it did so because, at an interview with the civic authorities, the reasons for the special borrowings, or some of them, that happen to be on the *tapas* were explained to the satisfaction of the council board of the Chambre. But, surely, like "the flowers that bloom in the spring, tra, la," that has "nothing to do with the case." The powers that are being sought by the Montreal city council from the Quebec Legislature would probably be exercised wisely so far as the expenditures immediately contemplated are concerned. But the concession of the council's demands would mean, none the less, the introduction of the thin end of the wedge, as we have just said above—and, in all the circumstances, for reasons into which we need not go at length, a very undesirable wedge at that.

Moreover, there can be no sound reason put forward why, at this particular moment, the Montreal aldermen should go hot-foot to Quebec seeking to be invested with these extraordinary powers. Only the other day, a referendum, asking the consent of the property owners, to borrow some millions of dollars for the building of bridges, the construction of incinerators, and other necessary public works, received an emphatic vote of approval from the real estate owners, as we noted with pleasure at the time. So that it cannot be claimed that the latter have shown themselves inclined to be niggardly where the expenditures proposed are demonstrably in the interests of the city. No doubt there is "method in the madness" of the suggested amendment—and, once the principle of the amendment was conceded, quite likely the "method" would emerge in due course. Anyhow, the Legislature will be acting wisely if it makes it clear to those who are seeking to abrogate the safeguards that have been wisely inserted in the charter that, if it is desired to indulge in special borrowings, consent thereto must be obtained from the duly qualified electors of the city.



C. LEONARD WOOLLEY

The famous archaeologist of the staff of the British Museum whose amazing discoveries in Ur of the Chaldees, (the City of Abraham) have amazed the world. His excavations have brought to light details of a very luxurious civilization which existed in the valley of the Euphrates in 3500 B.C. Before going to Mesopotamia, Mr. Woolley had directed excavations of ancient remains in England, Italy and Nubia. He will lecture in Toronto on April 2nd under the auspices of several colleges.

The Book-Plate—its Use and Character

Yvonne Williams

A BOOK-PLATE is, really, only the consideration which a good book deserves.

It is not long after one has succumbed to the desire to own books—as distinguished from the mere pleasure in reading them—that the equally fatal desire comes to see them all marked on the inside of the front cover with the uniform sign of ownership—a book-plate.

There is hardly a library or important collection either on this continent or in Europe which has not its particular book-plate, but more and more is the custom of owning one becoming popular among book lovers who simply fill their shelves with their own favorites. Nothing improves the appearance of a book more than a well-designed book-plate; and somehow a book thus identified is much less inclined to settle down for a long visit in someone else's home than is the apparently unloved orphan-of-a-book with a careless name scribbled somewhere on its interior.

To say that a book-plate should be an expression of some characteristic or interest of the owner is to be obvious; at the same time, to design a book-plate which does that, and that alone, is to be equally obvious. For a book-plate which is to retain the affection of the person who sees it every time he opens one of his books, must have a very secret source of delight, and must, too, be armed against the changing mood. It must, we might say, be a tactful book-plate—not prone to re-appear in an hour of wrath with a reminder of forgotten enthusiasms.

That is the whole point, and lack of it seems to be the fault to be found with designs made as a result of the revival of interest in book-plates which came at the beginning of this century. In treatment, they were free from the faults of weak drawing and sugary sentiment of the 19th century, but how endless were the numbers of ships on surging waves, of scribes and candles, and pseudo-Greek maidens carrying lutes and lamps of learning!

The name-page of a book may be non-committal as far as the owner's personal inclinations go, as the old heraldic plates were; but, if it is to be more individual, it must sacrifice something of perfection to attain a more permanent attraction in restraint. This is not the place to argue as to why restraint is more permanently attractive than perfection,—taking perfection to mean the uniform recurrence of the highest standard in anything; but it seems to be a fact nevertheless. Logic is the only thing which is not a little better for being imperfect!

So, a book-plate which succeeds too well in showing the interests and personality of the owner is tiresome.



A Czechoslovakian bookplate from the collection in the Royal Ontario Museum.

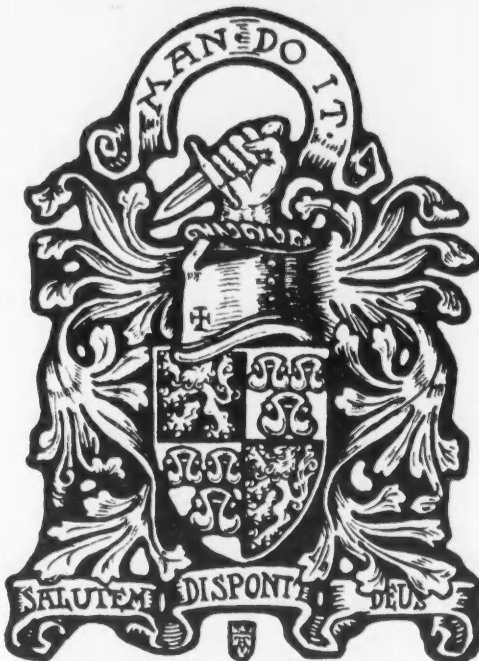
because it tells everything at a glance; it insinuates nothing; it excites no curiosity. Far better is one which pretends to a sort of indifferent formality touched with humour; and best of all, one which combines with these qualities, good, strong, line-drawing and well-balanced spacing of black and white. A book-plate may be full of a vivid and lively interest as well as decorative value. In fact, the inclination towards wit has always been part of the tradition in book-plate making. The idea in the most successful book-plates has been, not to dwell too seriously on the interest in important Affairs, which doubtless concern the owner of the books; but to seize upon and draw attention to some foible or lesser diversion.

THERE are three types of bookplate which have always retained the greatest popularity. First, one which relies for its subject on a pun on the owner's name. This started in the early periods of English history when punning was a favorite pastime, and also the simplest means of arriving at a heraldic coat-of-arms or an identifying badge of any sort. This will always be a favorite and effective method because it is so obviously fulfils its purpose, marking a book not only in writing but in sign language, and giving an opportunity for a little exaggeration and humour at the same time. Some of the names which have been used in this way are: Oxford, shown by an ox crossing a ford; a church in a walled town for the Kirktons; and trumpets for Trumpingtons. The Lucys have for their badge a pike or lance, and rather an extraordinary one shows a man falling from a tree for the name Islop! The second kind of book-plate is that which tells of some characteristic of the owner, or of his house, or its situation, or perhaps, of some achievement or event in his or his family history. The third is the book-plate which is definitely a reproduction of a family, or college, or national coat-of-arms, or other heraldic acquisitions.

Not to be despised is the ancient custom of including in a book-plate a rhyme and curse upon any person keeping the book beyond a period which could rightfully be called a loan!

The book-plate of one philosopher announces with mellow sarcasm:—"After six years this book becomes the property of the borrower."

The history of the making of book-plates has had its ups and downs—mostly downs unfortunately, and collectors of book-plates have more that is of historic than artistic value. Except for a few early ones, the best have been done in modern times in England, France and Germany.



The bookplate of Dr. Pelham Edgar, F.R.Sc., Professor of English Literature at Victoria College, University of Toronto.

The first book-plates were wood-cuts, used in conjunction with the earliest types of printing. They were particularly fine as were all the other examples of craftsmanship of mediaeval times, and the only regret is there were so few done before the period passed and wood-cutting degenerated into wood-engraving. The mediaeval workers in all crafts had one rule, which, combined with their natural simplicity and sincerity of feeling, was their only guide. The scientists of the day had made a maxim of their weighty conclusion "Nature abhors a Vacuum," which seems to have possessed the imagination of the artists as well. "Fill the space" was their law, and so they did,—with splendid result. For the rest, their concern was with their craft. Not until they had mastered its difficulties was there time for the fashions and superficialities of the Decadence. Their work is a revelation of the life of their time, because it was a record of their own, not acquired feelings. When a designer attempted to illustrate some event or object in stained glass or iron or for a book-plate, the problem before him was the glass, or iron, or wood. So all illustrations and the few earliest book-plates were cut very simply and directly with strong outlines, showing people busy at work, and conventionalized trees and flowers, with all the craftsman's happy disregard for possibility and reason!

WHEN mastery of material came, when the desire to achieve had to be turned to the interpretation of subject and the expression of meaning, or the excessive display of skill, the beauty and purity of the old work was lost. I think that the mediaeval worker was so excited about "Peter's new blue which he has used at York," or "an eye which is as real as yours or mine," that he mistook these things to be the cause of his delight in his art. And so he set up a false valuation, which his successors inherited instead of the true one.

However that may be, after 1620 there set in a period which produced nothing of the loveliness of the earlier work in any of the arts. Here is what seems to have happened, the passion for discovery continued long after the need for discovery was past.

After complete mastery came refinement, which is decadence.

Book-plates, then, after this splendid beginning (when, as a matter of fact, there were very few made, simply because there were very few books to put them in) went through the next period without much distinction. It was a period between the ages when craftsmanship imposed limitations by the very difficulties and interest of developing technique, and the time to which we have now come, which recognizes more deliberately the necessity for those qualities of design which the early craftsmen had forced upon them by their very directness and simplicity of attack.

After its first burst of genius and enthusiasm there grew out of the Renaissance,—the "new learning,"—a period when everything was "learnt,"—even living;—when there was no true feeling to be put into art, but only the imitation of feelings and manners. No hope there. Every designer's mind was full of cupids and ribbonds, swags, festoons and cartouches, and all accepted inventions for filling up space. Considering the artificiality of the life at the time, it is plain that the designer would have been lost without these "given motives" to resort to. Only one or two men with the stamp of genius, those who see through subterfuge to the heart of mankind in every age, carried on the work of teacher and artist.

The difference between the artists and craftsmen and builders of the Decadence and those of Mediaeval times is that one lived a studied life and the other lived life and studied a craft.



The bookplate of Prof. C. T. Currelly, Curator of the Royal Ontario Museum.



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Book-plates of the Georgian and Victorian times went, like everything else, towards realism:—ruined castles, little vistas of hills, a tree and a brook, beautiful ladies reading in a garden. Even when heraldry was used, by some unholy liberty the artist felt justified in making the Imperial lion as "real" as a disillusioned member of a travelling circus. One of the most startling examples of heraldry of this sort is found on the book-plate of Mr. Samuel Pepys, "descended of ye ancient family of Pepys of Cottenham in Cambridgeshire" as is announced under the design.

However, it was during Victoria's reign that the revival of interest in true craftsmanship came. First one or two people revived the character of heraldry, especially in its use in book-plates.

Then came the Pre-Raphaelites and William Morris's productions from the Kelmscott Press.

The beauty of the woodcut was recognized again and from then until the present has been one of the most effective ways of making book-plates.

Col. John Johnston's Flag Memorial of the Defence of the Upper Lakes in 1812

THE Toronto Public Library has come into possession of the British ensign which flew as the official flag of Colonel John Johnston, Government Commissioner at Sault Ste. Marie, during the War of 1812. This has been given by Mr. Leonard L. McMurray of Toronto who inherited it from his grandfather, Venerable Archdeacon William McMurray, for thirty-seven years Rector of St. Marks at Niagara, whose wife was a daughter of Colonel Johnston. He was the great trader of the Sault, known far and wide, and was in great prosperity when the United States declared war in 1812. He responded to the call of General Brock to attack Fort Michilimackinac, and while on this expedition with a company of soldiers which he raised, the Americans attacked the Sault, looted his stores, and burned his trading post. The pillagers then sailed to Michilimackinac, but fortunately were intercepted and badly defeated. Interesting at this date, and in connection with the discovery of the "Nancy" in the Nottawasaga River, is the statement that the "Nancy" was just then on the way up with a cargo of flour for Colonel Johnston, but was seized by the Americans.

Colonel John Johnston is sometimes erroneously confused with Sir John Johnson, a famous loyalist figure of the Revolutionary War and son of Sir William Johnson who held the Six Nations loyal to the Crown. Sir John Johnson suffered great disappointment when General Simcoe was made the first governor of Upper Canada, a post he assumed was due to himself. He died at Montreal in 1830 at the age of 92.

Col. John Johnston was born near the Giant's Causeway, Ireland in 1763 and came to America as a fur trader in 1792. He married the daughter of a Chippewa Indian chief at Chequamegon on the south shore of Lake Superior. In 1794 he built a house at Sault Ste. Marie, which was the finest in that remote wilderness and which contained a fine library and other old world comforts. One of his daughters married the famous explorer and authority on the North American Indian Henry Rowe Schoolcraft. The losses he sustained in the defence of Fort Michilimackinac were but meagrely recompensed but after the war he managed to rebuild his home at Sault Ste. Marie and died there in 1828. He became a friend of the famous pioneer United States statesman, General Lewis Cass, the first Governor of Michigan, and a record exists of Cass's visit to Col. Johnston at the Sault in 1820. Col. Johnston's flag has been placed in the Public Reference Library at Toronto along with the oldest British Colours in America—the battle flags of the Queen's Rangers.



THE HOME OF
"SATURDAY NIGHT"

"The Paper Worth While"

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Kent's Political Epic

By VICTOR LAURISTON

NOT long ago, Herbert Sylvester Clements, ex-M.P., revisited his old stamping grounds in Kent county, Ontario, after an absence of many years in British Columbia. His return to Ontario served to recall to old-time politicians, and many others, certain Homeric political battles of a quarter century ago, more or less, which attracted more than local attention.

The old federal constituency of West Kent, which for the first twenty years after Confederation had consistently elected Conservatives, in 1887 swung into the Liberal column, sending the late Archie Campbell to Ottawa. By 1903, after five successive defeats, the West Kent Tories had developed a decided inferiority complex so far as their chances of sending a representative to Ottawa were concerned. Though the redoubtable Archie Campbell had moved on to West York, his successor, George Stephens, had in his one term made a singularly useful member, and was reckoned an exceedingly strong man. In particular, Stephens had secured for the constituency a lot of substantial and necessary public works, neglected in the long period that West Kent was represented by an opposition member.

Among these was the dredging of the river Thames; and old-timers of the Ottawa press gallery may still recall the sensation created when Stephens, with characteristic bluntness, got up in the house, in his first session, and denounced the redoubtable Hon. J. Israel Tarte, minister of public works, for his procrastination in fulfilling certain promises with regard to the Thames dredging.

When the West Kent Conservatives met in 1903 they saw an election in the offing, and saw no chance of winning. Numerous candidates passed up the chance to distinguish themselves as lambs on the sacrificial altar.

One young man however was not merely willing but eager to take the job.

"I can lick George Stephens," he said, confidently.

"Go to it," said the West Kent Conservatives, in effect; and having thrust the nomination into his hands, the delegates went home to devote themselves to more profitable business.

Herbert Sylvester Clements was then in his early thirties. He was merely a clerk in the T. H. Taylor woolen mills, with small store of this world's goods. In public life his experience was limited to a term on the Chatham public school board; though his political skill might have been guessed from the thoroughness with which he drubbed his opponent in the school board election.



A FAMOUS MALE IMPERSONATOR

"Captain" Barker, the woman who posed as a man, and deceived the world of London for six years. Extravagance finally landed her in Holloway prison where she was obliged to confess her sex.



EX-PITBOY TO MANAGE STANLEY BALDWIN'S CAMPAIGN

Mr. Gwilym Rowlands, a former pitboy of the Rhondda Valley, who has been elected Chairman of the Council of the National Union of Conservatives and Unionist Association. Mr. Rowlands is the first working man to achieve the position in which he succeeds a millionaire, Colonel John Gretton.

When, in the fall of 1903, Clements was nominated for West Kent, the federal contest was clearly a year distant. But Clements lost no time getting on the job. He left the woolen mills, and devoted his entire time to organization and canvassing. He traversed the constituency from one end to the other, called at every farm house, interviewed every farmer, joshed every farmer's wife, complimented every pretty daughter, and, so 'tis said, kissed every baby. No such thorough canvass was ever made before or since in a Kent election.

In organization, Clements was just as thorough. And while it was a tremendous task to galvanize a moribund party into life, long before election day the Tory heather was aflame with enthusiasm. Conservatives were in harness who in other elections had been too indifferent to go to the polls.

The Liberals caught napping, scoffed at Clements as "a mere boy" and the now-enthusiastic Conservatives boomed him day in and day out as "the young man's candidate." Clements had a singularly winning personality; and it is doubtful if any political candidate in Kent ever evoked a like swift and spontaneous outburst of enthusiasm. The indifferent followers who had at the beginning left Clements to do it all ended by firmly believing that their man would be not merely elected but sooner or later a cabinet minister. The Conservative leadership was not too much for these enthusiasts to hope for.

Stephens went down to defeat, and for the first time in seventeen years West Kent sent a Conservative to Ottawa in the person of H. S. Clements. And no one, that November night in 1904, for a moment doubted that he would continue going to Ottawa as long as he chose to represent West Kent.

Less than three months later the provincial constituency of West Kent witnessed a Liberal victory even more spectacular. Though the Ross government, was routed, horse, foot and artillery, in West Kent, a young Liberal named Archie McCoig defeated the veteran Conservative campaigner, James Clancy, erstwhile financial critic of the Meredith opposition and subsequently M. P. for Bothwell.

His victory in the provincial contest, when the tide was running so strongly the other way, marked McCoig for higher preferment. With the approach of the 1908 federal election, he was nominated for the federal constituency. Clements was duly renominated by the Conservatives. The two men, both in their thirties, young, vigorous and popular, were exceptionally well matched antagonists.

In the ensuing contest, Clements boldly forced the fighting by challenging his opponent to a series of joint debates. McCoig readily accepted. A schedule of joint meetings were arranged, time allotted between the speakers, and the order of precedence at the various meetings settled in advance. Each candidate was privileged to allot a portion of his time to a supporter; and McCoig enlisted for some of his meetings the assistance of J. G. Kerr, K.C., now county judge of Kent. Clements however played a lone hand throughout.

So far as popular acclaim went, Clements had somewhat the best of the opening meeting at Chatham. Before the joint meetings were through—before, indeed, they were much more than started—public excitement reached fever heat. People drove from far and wide to attend, not merely the nearby joint meetings, but those more distant. School houses and public halls were crammed to overflowing, people were packed outside the open windows, and more than once the candidates arrived late, and had to climb in through the windows to reach the platform. The meetings were sweaty, clamorously enthusiastic, often turbulent; and at two or three of them near-riots were staged. The rival papers reported the debates almost verbatim, and partisans unable to attend in person eagerly conned these published reports.

Campaigning in October, 1908, was still in the horse and buggy era. Though Clements on one occasion used a friend's car to save time, the astute McCoig stuck to old Dobbin, rather than offend the still rankling rural prejudice against the "devil wagon."

Years after, McCoig spoke with appreciation of the closeness of that contest. "We might almost have called it a draw," he said. Only a few votes separated the winner from the loser; but the winner was the popular Archie. Throughout, in spite of political rancor, the best of personal good feeling seems to have been maintained between the candidates. They shook hands the day after, when Clements gamely congratulated the man who had seemingly put a period, or at least a comma, to his political career.

The story, however, does not end there. A little later Clements moved to British Columbia. When the Reciprocity election broke unexpectedly in 1911, he was living in Prince Rupert; he accepted the Conservative nomination in Comox-Atlin, and won handsomely. McCoig, after a desperate battle, held West Kent by a narrow margin; and the two erstwhile antagonists met as fellow members at Ottawa. Both were re-elected in 1917; and both went out of the Commons practically together, Clements losing his British Columbia seat in the debacle of December, 1921, and McCoig less than a month later taking a Senate seat to make way in Kent for Hon. James Murdock.

Throughout their ten years as fellow-members, the former antagonists often recalled in friendly fashion the Homeric contest of 1908 when they had been pitted against one another.

THE PASSING SHOW

The head of the house will start the spring digging in the garden just as soon as he makes up his mind whether to use a niblick or a mashie.

People who get lost in the woods walk in circles. And it has lately been established that motorists seeking a parking place in the down town district always drive in circles.

The Chicago Undertakers' Association says that a funeral costs less than half in Chicago than it does in New York. Well, there's more business in Chicago.

Scientists, we learn, are working with the amoeba in an effort to learn some of the secrets of man. They might more easily ask the nearest woman.

According to a writer, the Einstein theory is attracting more interest in the United States than in England. But then in England they always have the policy of the Baldwin government to puzzle their heads over.

A recent survey states that only one bride in ten in Persia knows anything about housekeeping. And yet some people think the Persians aren't civilized.

In Mexico parents are to be allowed to attend school with the children. And it is to be hoped that the children will see to it that the parents get their home work done.

A physician states that women are less nervous than they used to be. Which is a mild way of saying that they have more nerve.

Hal Frank

It Pays to Advertise

By ROGER B. PRIESTMAN

Hour by hour the flame burns the candle shorter until, suddenly—a gust of wind—a flicker—and the flame expires. So with your life. Prudence to a family often ensues. Insurance policies are designed to prevent this.

ADV. SATURDAY NIGHT

WE shuddered as we read the naked truth: A chill meandered slowly down our spine. We pondered on our fast departing youth. Once more we read it over, line by line.

The day was cool, the freshening breezes stirred, With promise of a gale before the night. Amid the leafless trees we clearly heard A dismal moan that filled our soul with fright.

We thrust aside our coffee and our toast; We stood before the mirror in the hall; We marked the thinning hair, but what was most Unpleasant was to feel our arches fail.

Down town we went with slow discouraged mien, "The gust of wind," we muttered—"What was that?" The gust of wind had surely gone and been, And taken with it our fedora hat!

We did the next three blocks in record time We dodged the traffic as we gave pursuit. Pedestrians cheered—our effort was sublime. The hat lay crushed beneath a postman's boot!

What matter? We had very clearly proved, That we were still quite sound in mind and limb. That when occasion needed we had moved, With utmost vigor and undoubted vim.

That very day we murmured "Ninety-nine," We coughed sedately, had our pressure "took." We signed the papers on the dotted line, The agent smiling as our hand he shook.

Perish the "gust of wind," the "flickering flame," No longer do they fill our soul with dread. A policy is standing in our name, To cheer our "next-of-kin" when we are dead.

To the Memory of Eiffel

A MONUMENT to the memory of Gustave Eiffel, builder of the famous Eiffel Tower, is to be unveiled in Paris next April. The monument, which will consist of a bust of the late engineer, is to be erected close to the foot of the North Pillar of the Tower. Gustave Eiffel, who died six years ago at the age of ninety-one, experienced the greatest difficulty in obtaining permission to build his 984 feet tower for the Exhibition of 1889. Several peti-



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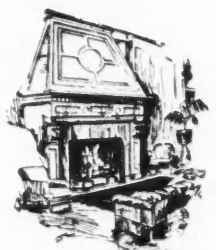
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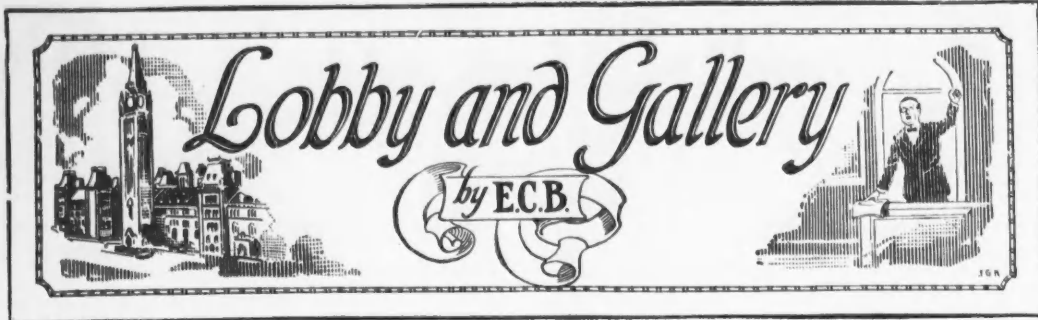
David B. Mulligan, Vice-President.

tions, headed by experts in the building industry and signed by many thousands, urged the Government to forbid the erection of the proposed tower on the ground that it would be a public danger, and that it would never be able to resist stormy winds.

The famous tower, which is used by the French Government in connection with one of its most powerful wireless stations, still remains one of the most attractive sights of the capital to provincials and foreigners. Up-to-date it has been visited by 13,153,921 persons.

Advance of Modern Surgery

SIR Arthur Keith, speaking on "The Evolution and Anatomy of the Human Brain" at the Royal College of Surgeons in London, said that advance in modern surgery went to prove that large parts of the brain could be removed with less disastrous results than we had hitherto anticipated. A malignant tumour could be so situated that the only hope of life lay in the complete removal of a whole cerebral hemisphere. This operation had been performed five times by a famous American surgeon. In one case the patient had lived for three and a half years. One-half of the body paralysed, but with only half his cortical brain he was reported to have shown no sign of mental impairment. Man, said Sir Arthur, had two brains, the striate and the cortical. The striate had the advantage that it could perform all its duties expeditiously and quickly as soon as it was completely formed. The cortical, which grew out of it, and ultimately dominated it, although slower in its reactions, had the inestimable merit of being able to treasure up to a greater or lesser degree its experiences thereby benefiting from them.



THE legislative halls of Parliament Hill are closed and silent, and we whose business it is to absorb the wisdom of the nation's statesmen are grateful that we are allowed to eat our Easter cake without hearing in our ears the lament of western members at the loss sustained by the prairie farmer on the wheat from which it was made through the greed of the grain trade and the negligence of the Board of Grain Commissioners. It is bad enough that our butter should be rendered unpalatable by the picture given by Duncan Sinclair, M.P., of ten times ten thousand erstwhile contented Canadian cows straying across the border, expatriated by the vicious effect of the Australian Trade Treaty; the feast of Easter would be altogether indigestible did not the holiday recess permit forgetfulness of the fact that our flour was the medium for the spoliation of the wheat producer. And with the nearby Gatineau Hills throwing off their winter garment three weeks ahead of time, one does not want to be depressed by the sad statistics members are able to discover no matter how well things appear to be going.

Easter, which, with its recess, brought relief to the Press Gallery, came disappointingly to the government, for it left the budget debate still unfinished. Mr. Mackenzie King and his colleagues had counted greatly on getting through with this, to them unpleasant, part of the sessional task before the holiday, but the western grain smash had fermented too vigorously and erupted into the midst of the discussion of fiscal policy, displacing it completely for three days. A score of members are still swollen with suggestions for saving the nation and will insist on opportunity for deflation when the Commons reconvenes after the holiday. Others no doubt will find inspiration in the constituencies, so the budget debate will be resumed for perhaps a week after Easter. Thus the ministerial hope of an early prorogation has been somewhat dissipated.

*

THE first six weeks of the session were distinguished by unusual progress. All of the legislation promised in the Speech from the Throne has been placed before parliament and wholly or partly dealt with, and the most important of the private legislation is in a similar position. Only three or four minor government measures have yet to be brought down. But much more than half of the sessional job remains to be done. When the budget debate is concluded the details of Mr. Robb's document will have to be examined in committee of ways and means and some of them will be provocative of conflict of opinion. For example, there is a good deal of criticism in store for the proposed additional levy on stock market transactions. If the market should continue long in its present condition, this levy would mean for the most part a tax on losses. Mr. Robb is expected to be reasonable about it. The financial estimates have not been touched, and the opposition members invariably avail themselves of the opportunity they afford for attacking the administration in its various departments. Some time may be saved on the estimates if the House of Commons adopts the plan of referring some of them to committees, but the members will not forfeit their privilege of discussing them over again in the whole House. One of the most contentious of the ministerial measures is the bill providing some two and a half million dollars in reparations for the losses of Canadian civilians in the war, and it barely has been touched. The opposition is bent on condemning it as inadequate. Most of the railway legislation is through the Commons railway committee but has yet to be approved by the House itself and by the Senate.

The government left to the last the bills for unloading on the Canadian National Railways the decrepit roads in the Gaspé district of Quebec and in New Brunswick, and as these are understood to be in part the result of not very creditable political bargaining, consideration of them should enliven the second stage of the session. The taking over of the Gaspé lines is regarded as an echo of Sir Henry Thornton's pilgrimage to Mexico in 1927 which at the time brought great embarrassment on the government and threatened to engulf the country in a religious storm. Hon. Charles Maclellan, former Speaker of the Commons and lifelong Liberal, had filed for the session of 1928 a resolution condemning the government for permitting Sir Henry to go to Mexico on an errand of mercy for a government that was at odds with Rome. Efforts were made to have him withdraw his resolution but he remained firm, declaring that he would press it before the House regardless of the consequences to the ministry. Suddenly, however, he succumbed and withdrew the resolution, and ever since then it has been understood that the Gaspé lines were to be purchased by the nation and presented as an unwanted gift to the Canadian National. The bills providing large loans the various Harbor Commissions have been only partly explained by the government and will be subjected to further examination after the recess.

The Dunning amendment to the Bell Telephone Company's capitalization bill, which was acceptably the railway committee, is likely to be the object of attack both in the Commons and in the Senate. This amendment proposes that the Railway Commission should have control of the issue of new capital stock. Mr. Dunning offered it first as an amendment to the Railway Act applying to all companies under the jurisdiction of the commission but did not press it when President Beatty of the Canadian Pacific exposed its fallacy. He seeks to justify its application to the individual capitalization bill on the ground that the Telephone Company has a monopoly of its business. It is regarded by many as an unwarranted interference with private enterprise. In the Commons the government will put its majority behind it, but its fate at the hands of the Senate is doubtful. Should it be thrown out there another row will be created in the Commons.

One of the most important of the ministerial items in the sessional agenda, the bill of amendments to the Companies Act, has been given to the Upper House for consideration before being submitted in the Commons. It presents a difficult task, and the elder statesmen probably are better qualified than the commoners to wrestle with it.

Altogether, parliament has enough work ahead of it to keep it in session till the first of June or later.

THE three day discussion of the administration of the Grain Act, with the endless data about the so-called hybrid ticket and the mixing of wheat grades must have been for the most part as so much Greek to easterners. It left no doubt, however, that it concerned matters about which the West is more excited than it has been since it flooded the House of Commons with its own class representatives. And it discovered the various western groups to be at one in demanding the scalps of the grain commissioners, whom they accuse of throwing everything in the way of the grain trade in the administration of the Grain Act and so taking out of the pockets of the farmers a sum estimated all the way from twenty-five millions to one hundred and seventy-five millions. It looks as if the grain commissioners were doomed, since the westerners have a habit of getting what they want, and they have never seemed to want anything quite as badly as they want the dismissal of the commissioners. These commissionerships are eight and ten thousand dollar jobs, and they are very likely to pass into other hands. The principal complaint against the commissioners seems to be that they permitted the use by the grain trade of a shipping ticket or grain receipt which nullified the provision in the Grain Act designed to give the farmer control of the elevator destination of his grain. This is said to have cost the farmers many millions of dollars on last year's crop, and they claim to have been further despoiled by the mixing of the wheat as it was done in the terminal elevators. Very harsh words were used about the commissioners and their course of conduct in these matters.

Mr. Dunning, who has had a large experience in the grain business, defends the government and the commission by holding the farmers themselves mainly responsible for their misfortune. He says they have been at fault in refusing to support movements for the abolition of mixing and have hitherto tolerated the system of tickets or receipts which gave the grain trade control of their wheat. The Minister of Railways is an outright opponent of the practice of mixing, taking issue with the contention of the wheat pools that it is a necessary means of ensuring that the overseas buyers shall not get too much for their money. The pools mix the wheat down to very close to the minimum standard for the various grades and defend this course by claiming that the British and continental buyers would not pay more for a higher standard. Mr. Dunning maintains that if the overseas buyers could know that they were always getting a high standard in each of the principal grades they would be content to pay accordingly, and he asserts that the old-time reputation of Canadian wheat will never be recovered until the practice of mixing is abolished.

The demand for the abolition of mixing appears to be very nearly unanimous among the western members. They propose that the wheat should be exported at the same standard it is given when it leaves the farmer's hands. Complaints from Great Britain about the degrading of Canadian standards have been becoming serious and there is some alarm for the prestige of this country's wheat. It seems that in some mysterious manner the standard was raised at the commencement of last year's and after a little while the British buyers began to realize they were getting better grain in each grade from Canada, but this happy condition had lasted only a short time when the Board of Standards, which is supposed to be under the control of the Grain Commission, intervened and lowered the standard by as much as half a grade. On the higher standard, the British buyers were willing to pay a better price, but the additional profit went to the trade, it is claimed.

Another major grievance of the producer is in respect of the skimming and diverting of the best of the wheat. At the Grain Exchange at Winnipeg and at the railway sidings on the way to the terminal elevators agents of mixing elevators and milling companies, many of them in the United States, examine the wheat, pick out the best of it in each grade, and divert it, so that only wheat of secondary quality within the grades goes on to the terminal elevators to be exported as Canadian wheat. The western members hold the Grain Commission responsible for this diversion and demand that it be stopped. The farmer is not paid extra for the best of his grain thus diverted, and the lower standard of overseas shipments which results depresses the prices he receives. It is alleged that much of the cream of the grades is diverted under this practice to the United States, and used to improve the quality of American flour at the expense of the reputation of Canadian wheat abroad.

To remedy these abuses the western members are demanding a new and enlarged Grain Commission and the inclusion of more drastic restrictions in the Grain Act. The Commons committee of agriculture has been given carte blanche to investigate the whole matter and the result should be a measure of satisfaction for the western farmers.

*

THE ministry's fear of offending its western following brought it to a ridiculous pass on the day of the Easter adjournment. In most places, but especially down in the United States, the allusion in Mr. Robb's budget speech to the tariff policies of other countries was interpreted as an intimation that Canada would be ready to protect her own interests should the Republican pre-election tariff proposals be translated into legislation. The Tories, of course, were not willing to credit the government with so much courage, because it was calculated to rob them of some of their own thunder. But so great is the fear of the western free traders that the government will be forced to protect Canadian interests through adjustment of the tariff that one of their number, Mr. Young of Weyburn, attributed to Tory propaganda the popular interpretation of Mr. Robb's speech and himself hailed it as nothing more than an offer of reciprocity to the United States. And when the Minister of Finance was asked from across the floor whether that was to be accepted as the official interpretation of his utterance, all the bravery of budget day was missing and he could only answer: "Is there any objection to a statement of that kind?" Thus does the ministry still quail under the western whip. It seems to have the will to virtue but not the necessary fortitude. The patience of those who would have confidence in it is sorely tried. The government has a substantial majority in the House of Commons, but

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Dr. Ehlers



DR. EDVARD EHLERS

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Hospitals for children born sick into the world, established by him throughout Denmark, have cut the infant death rate from one especially dread disease to one sixth its former grim total.

Holder of degrees from the Universities of Paris, Strassburg and Copenhagen, what Dr. Ehlers says of the health properties of yeast is drawn from years of experience as a skin specialist of world-wide reputation. Many doctors now agree that unsightly skin eruptions are due to clogging of the intestines.

In a recent survey in America, half the doctors reporting said they prescribed fresh yeast. Fleischmann's Yeast is fresh. Unlike dried or "killed" yeast it contains millions of living, active yeast plants. As these pass through your intestines daily they combat the poisons, purify the whole system.

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instead of leading that majority, it permits itself to be swung by the tail end of it. Despite the numerical strength of his party in parliament, Mr. Mackenzie King has not yet reached the happy condition of independence for which he prayed so fervently at Richmond Hill at the opening of the 1925 election campaign.

A Drama of the War

ONE of the many dramas behind the lines in the War which are now being revealed deals with a German priest-spy. Near Ypres, on Sunday, the Roman Catholic troops worshipped in a hamlet where there was no church, and the priest was a tall distinguished-looking man with a beautiful voice. An old village woman reported afterwards that the priest was not the parish priest and she

suspected him because he was always asking questions about the troops passing through. He had been seen to descend a cellar in the house where he stayed. The cellar was searched, and a secret service man found a telephone linked up with the German armies. The priest was arrested, court-martialled, and sentenced to be shot. He made one request. It was to be buried in the German flag. Haig sent for the doomed man. He produced papers which showed that he was an ordained priest, a baron, and a Colonel in the German Army. He told Lord Haig that he had felt the call of his country as being prior to the call of his Church, and had dropped his priesthood to enter the Army. The firing-squad lined up, and the German priest-colonel was shot. He was wrapped in the flag of his country and buried within a few yards of the barn where he had said his last Mass.



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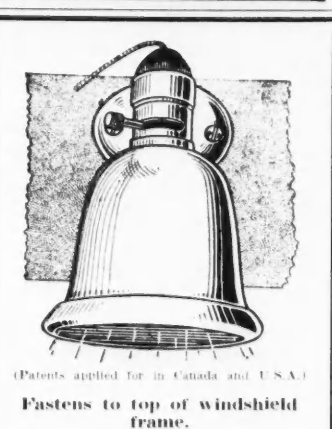
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"THE WRECKERS" BY GEORGE MORLAND
This work by the great but unfortunate English painter, Morland (1763-1804) illustrates the popularity of wrecks in days gone by, since they provide rich loot for the sea shore folk of the British Isles.

Recent Acquisitions at National Gallery

By Stewart Dick

IN ADDITION to the great Titian portrait to which a previous article was devoted, the National Gallery of Canada has recently acquired a group of other important works.

First, there is a fine and exceedingly interesting Venetian portrait by Giovanni Cariani, who lived from 1480 to 1547 and was one of the little group of contemporaries, who along with the youthful Titian, was so strongly influenced by the innovations introduced by Giorgione in the early years of the sixteenth century. In fact many works formerly ascribed to Giorgione himself are now recognised as the work of Cariani.

The painting in question is an early work, dating probably from about 1510, the year of Giorgione's death. It is the portrait of a middle-aged man, with a keen, alert face, evidently a man of affairs, and is said to represent a member of the artist's own family, probably his father, who held the office of Herald to the Magistrato del Propere at Venice. He is dressed in a black cap and brown cloak with a gray fur collar, and stands holding in his hand a sealed document. An inkstand and other similar documents lie on the ledge before him. Behind is a picturesque landscape with a castle perched on a rocky crag, and a lurid sky, which recalls that of Giorgione's "Tempest." The portrait has, however, none of the dreamy quality that we associate with Giorgione, but in its matter of fact directness and realism reminds us of Lorenzo Lotto's portrait group in the National Gallery, London, of Agostino and Nicolo della Torre. A coat of arms, presumably that of the sitter, is shown to the left, and below, on a piece of paper, is the artist's signature in full.

Then we have two sixteenth century portraits from the northern schools. The first is the portrait of a German nobleman, dating apparently from about the year 1530, and attributed to the Nuremberg painter, Bartel Beham. Beham lived between 1502 and 1540 and is, therefore, a generation later than Dürer and contemporary with Holbein. Though lacking the supreme power of characterisation, and the exquisite design of the latter master, he is worthy to compare with him in the precision and delicacy of his craftsmanship, the rendering of the textures of the silk coat, the daintily embroidered white shirt, the gold chain, being marvellous in its verisimilitude. The colouring, also, the clear flesh tints, and the copper coloured coat, against the green background is bright and pleasant in quality.

The second is a work of greater dignity, a very fine female portrait by Antonio Mor, the Utrecht painter, who preceded by fifty years the great Dutch portraitists of the seventeenth century.

Here, though, we have a power of rendering minute detail equal to that of the German. This is kept subservient to the main interest of the picture, the study of the personality of the sitter. She is a middle aged woman—the portrait is said to represent Marguarite de Valois—richly dressed in a voluminous black robe, trimmed with brown fur, and white cap, white ruff and white elbow sleeves, and the mapping out of the pattern of blacks and whites is done in a masterly fashion. Then we have the contrast of the flesh tints with the luminous dark background, and the enrichment of the wonderfully painted gold chains and the rings on the fingers. The collection already possesses the magnificent male portrait by Antonio Mor of Sir Thomas Gresham, and the two form a pair which might well be the envy of any gallery.

Lastly, we have two works of the English school of the eighteenth century. The first is a portrait by Gainsborough of the Reverend William Stevens, a leading London clergyman and chaplain to the Duke of Cumberland. It was exhibited in the Royal Academy Exhibition of 1789, eight years before the painter's death, and so dates from the last and most brilliant period of his career when settled in his studio, at Schomberg House, he shared with Reynolds the patronage of the metropolis.

In this quiet and unostentatious portrait he shows himself worthy of a place among the great masters of portraiture. The pose of the figure—a three-quarter length, seated, the head resting on the hand—reminds one of Reynolds's famous portrait of Lawrence Sterne, but the resemblance is only superficial. Gainsborough's treatment is purely personal. It is only he who could give to an apparently natural and unstudied a position, such elegance and grace of line, and the vivacity of the face, the mobility of the mouth, the amazing sense of life belong to Gainsborough alone. The handling has the light flickering touch which marks his latest phase. The hands especially are drawn and modelled with elusive strokes of the brush—which, like Daubigny's wavering pen lines, never seem precisely to coincide with the actual form: itself, yet somehow suggest it in a most life giving manner. The background is a warm brown, against which the soft blacks and the cool flesh tints stand out clearly, while a richer note is given in the crimson chair, a note echoed in the life of the sitter. It is hoped that to this fine male portrait

the gallery will be able to add, one day, one of the exquisite female portraits of the artist.

The other English work is a large example by that unfortunate man and true artist, George Morland, who died in 1804, worn out with dissipation at the early age of forty-one. The picture is entitled "The Wreckers," and depicts the seashore on the morning after a storm. A heavy sea is still running and in the middle distance a large vessel, evidently an East Indiaman, has run on the rocks and is seen through the breaking surf. In the foreground a group of villagers are busy hauling up and carting away the flotsam and jetsam, bales, kegs, chests of tea and other articles washed into a sheltered little cove. The composition is well balanced and full of drama, the figures are those of the real English peasantry, and the dog in the foreground and the horses, are painted with the fidelity of a lover of animals.

The painting, which is large for a Morland, measuring about five feet by four, is in fine condition and is an excellent example of the artist's work.

Finley Peter Dunne

BY P. W. LUCE

MANY literary masterpieces have been created in garrets because their authors were in desperate need of money, and now we have a horrible example of the reverse side of the medal. One of the most lovable characters of fiction has been allowed to die because his creator has too much money.

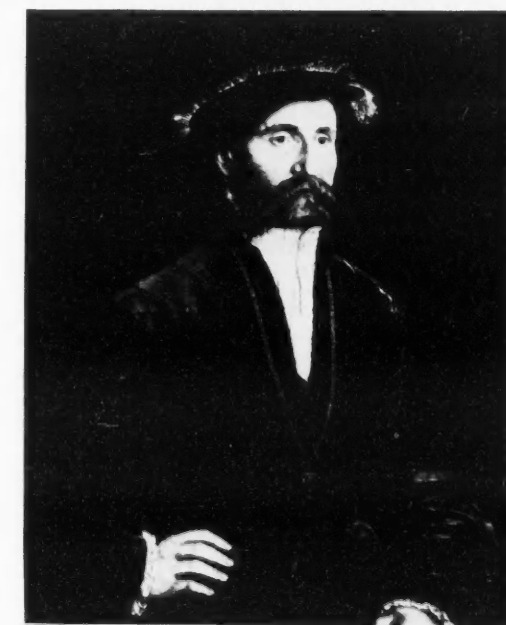
Fifteen years or so ago there was no more popular personage in American journalism than Mister Dooley, whose Irish dissertations on politics and min of affairs for the benefit of his friend Mister Hunnissey brought weekly delight to millions. Mr. Dooley's amanuensis, Finley Peter Dunne, was the most successful author of the decade.

Then almost overnight, Mr. Dooley ceased to appear. Readers from all over the continent clamored for more of him, but Finley Peter Dunne paid no heed. He laid aside his brilliant pen and his name is almost unknown to the younger generation.

The reason for this amazing neglect has now been revealed. It appears that the late Payne Whitney, American multi-millionaire, derived such unbounded amusement from Mr. Dooley's humorous sallies and comments that he felt moved to show his appreciation in tangible form. Incredible as it may seem, he gave to Mr. Dunne various sums amounting in all to \$900,000 during his lifetime, and left him another \$500,000 in his will.

With the advent of this great wealth Finley Peter Dunne lost the urge to write. He busied himself clipping coupons and looking after his many investments. His talent, which amounted to positive genius in its own sphere, was allowed to rust. The world gained one more millionaire and lost a master humorist.

There is just one thing to be said in extenuation. Mr. Dunne never did like writing about Mr. Dooley. He created him in what he called a moment of mental aberration, and was sorry for it ever since. He tried, in his penurious days, to stop writing about the genial Irishman, but neither the editors nor the public would let him rest in peace. He had to be hounded and badgered and bullied before he would turn out his weekly article, and there were even times when he was forcibly locked up in a room and kept there until his work was done. Quite often he wrote Mr. Dooley when he was seething with rage, but he never let a drop of his own bitterness drip through into the genial philosophy of America's famous Irish character.

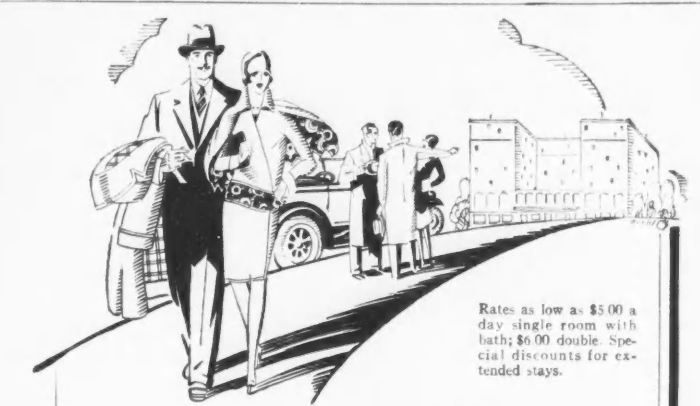


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MUSIC and DRAMA

"Dracula" — The Dumbells — Recital by John Goss — Other Events

"Dracula" as a Play
For nearly two generations Bram Stoker's uncanny novel of the underworld has set timid thousands peering under beds and drawing casement curtains. There are still those in every quarter of the civilized world who cannot hear the name "Dracula" without a shudder, and whose dreams are troubled by hideous visions of merciless vampires and those pitiless victims, the "undead". Mediaeval folk-lore, were-wolves, and dealings with the powers of darkness may now play much part in the life of a modern man, but marshalled by the genius of Bram Stoker, Count Dracula and his ghostly minions have laid not unsuccessful siege to many an ultra-practical mind.

And now this prince of thrillers has been translated from between the covers of a potent volume to the possibly even more potent speaking stage. For the past year blasé audiences in New York and London have sat glued to their expensive seats while icy shivers swept tremulously up and down, and this week at the Princess Theatre, Toronto is sharing the experience. Whistle as they may, those who come out from the theatre after two and a half hours of Dracula, welcome the bright lights and familiar noises of modern life. For those who have read the novel and know what to expect, there is thrill enough; for the uninitiated, a dip in the icy waters of Lake Ontario would be a mild sedative in comparison.

Strange as it may seem, such a masterpiece of its type as "Dracula" was not the central interest of its author, a man with two strings to his bow. Bram Stoker, a huge, red-headed Irishman, an intimate of W. S. Gilbert and a familiar figure in the London of the late-Victorian period, was secretary to Sir Henry Irving, and to Stoker's business sense and box-office appreciation, much of Irving's material success is attributed. Almost in his spare time, Stoker produced a number of successful novels; his "Life of Irving" finds a place in the library of many a discriminating reader, but "Dracula" was the basis for his wider fame. As an interesting commentary upon an unusual character, Reginald Auberon, who knew him well, relates in his volume of intimate causerie, "The Nineteen Hundreds", that the product of his pen of which Stoker was proudest, was a technical volume on the procedure of petty courts.

Whatever may have been in the mind of its author, "Dracula" has survived where thousands of thrillers have gone to limbo. It is a tale of the supernatural, of the great Count Dracula of the Middle Ages, whose dealings with the powers of evil have transformed him into a vampire, preying upon blood, going up and down the world by night and returning by day to the earth in which he was buried. Five hundred years later, Count Dracula descends upon the England of today, where "opportunities" are greater. For his victim he chooses a sanatorium for the treatment of mental disorders, for his victim the pretty daughter of the doctor in charge, for his resting places by day, six huge coffins of his native earth which he has transported from Transylvania. Remember that the victim of a vampire becomes imbued with the same horrid characteristics; that modern science is helpless in the face of supernatural power which permits the vampire to change its form at will, and you will understand the problem which faces



MARGARET BREEN
With "Good News" which returns to the Royal Alexandra Theatre next week.

The Dutch professor, Van Helsing, who sets himself to combat it. Remember, too, that the only way of dealing effectively and forever with a vampire is to drive a stake through its heart when it sleeps in its coffin by day, and you will understand why the final curtain leaves the audience in the state it does.

"Dracula", as seen in Toronto, is magnificently done. It is staged in a manner which betrays the workmanlike of the tale and is presented by a company of remarkable capabilities. While the staging employs some of the most effective mechanical devices seen in some time—the uncanny howling of dogs, the almost marvelous disappearance of Count Dracula from the centre of the stage, the flickering phantom light, and superb lighting throughout—it refrains entirely from the clichés of many a modern "thriller". It depends for its effect upon better things than the sudden banging of doors, and no body tumbles from a cupboard when it is opened. "Dracula" is too subtle and too clever to need any such bolstering.

Among the cast, all of whom are decidedly well chosen and individually capable artists, possibly the best performance is given by Bernard Jukes, as the terror-stricken, half-mad inmate of the sanatorium, and in striking and effective contrast is Edward Van Sloan, as the cool man of science who combats and finally overcomes the Prince of Darkness, by level-headedness and simple faith. As Count Dracula, Raymond Huntley uses his resonant voice and commanding presence with excellent effect, and his make-up of ashen face and scarlet lips is awe-inspiring in itself. Dorothy Peterson's pale beauty as the victim is a striking foil to the surrounding evil and her emotional work is marked by proper restraint. Such comedy as the piece contains is served up by Carl Reed as the hospital attendant, while Grant Stewart as the doctor, and Terence Nell as the lover of the vampire's beautiful victim, provide the modern background of incredulity which the horror slowly and inevitably penetrates. It is hard to imagine "Dracula" in more capable or sympathetic hands than those of the present cast.

Dramatization of the piece has been entrusted to Hamilton Deane and John L. Balderston and the staging to Ira Hards, and these moderns have done their work exceedingly well. While, therefore, the sequence of the tale has been somewhat altered and minor up-to-date touches added, no blatant changes have marred Stoker's achievement and the spirit of the story has been marvellously retained. Neither—and this is important—has the horror been heaped up too lavishly or too crudely.

"Dracula" is by far the best "thriller" to apply what is in this case an almost inane and unwarranted term, to visit Toronto in many years. The stout of heart who visit it, and who can discount the post-curtain admonition "that such things really do exist" will spend possibly one of the most interesting evenings available in the theatre today.

H. W. Mc-M.

Dumbells' Spring Revue
As good a sign of spring as any is the return of "The Dumbells" in a new revue. The name of the current opus showing at the Royal Alexandra Theatre this week is "Here 'Tis". "The Dumbells" long ago acquired the character of an institution in those parts and like all institutions they have tended to become standardized. "Here 'Tis" may be described as a routine "Dumbells" show. It has little that is either fresh or original about it, but it still has the spirit and dash that has characterized all of Capt. Plunkett's productions.

The thing that saves the show is the humour which is plentifully supplied by Fred Emney, Scotty Morrison, "Red" Newman and Charlie Jeeves. Emney is used quite frequently and usually to good advantage. His trick piano playing again stops the show and he appears in several amusing skits. The burlesque quartet, the scarecrow dance, by Red Newman and Scotty Morrison as well as a betting skit provide quite a bit of hilarity.

The singing end is upheld by Harry Binns, Cameron Geddes and Al Plunkett, who put across popular songs in appealing style. As usual, "A Night in a Barracks Room" with Capt. Plunkett and the boys high-spots the program providing a melange of song and humour.

The feminine touch is supplied by a tiny pony chorus which dances pleasingly.

Recital by John Goss
Mr. John Goss, the English baritone who sang recently at the Vancouver Sea Music Festival gave one of the most delightful of the more intimate recitals of the season last week at the Toronto Conservatory of Music. With assistance by Jeanne Dussan and a male quintet, Mr. Goss brings a sim-

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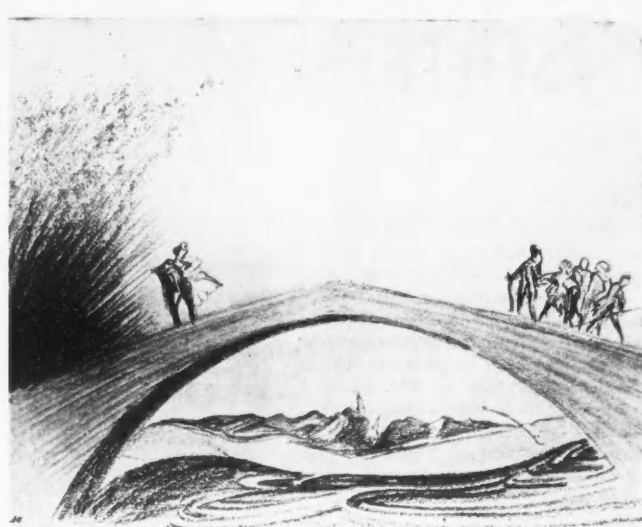
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THE BRIDGE SCENE
As conceived by Gordon Craig for "George C. Tyler's production of
"Macbeth" coming to the Princess Theatre the week of April 22nd.

plenty of art to the exposition of song that is particularly attractive in these head-long days. His interpretations are invariably marked by imagination and taste and the intelligent restraint which marks his interpretations aids immeasurably in preserving the natural quality of the folk song of which he has made a special study.

His program was appealingly arranged. It consisted of two English groups, old and modern, some German lieder, and a group of sea shanties. Of his old English group, Linley's "Orpheus with his Lute" (Shakespeare) and Thomas Arne's "Come away, Death" (Shakespeare) were deliciously done. These afforded in their settings an interesting contrast to Peter Warlock's arrangements for Shakespeare's lyrics, "Sigh no more, Ladies," "Sweet and Twenty" and "Pretty Ring Time" which were typically modern in style and effectively displayed in the piano accompaniment of Miss Gwendolyn Williams. These English groups were extremely fascinating.

The lieder which included Schubert's "Totenfeier," "Heimweh," Schumann's "O wie lieblich ist das Mädchen," Brahms' "Wenn Um den Hölzer," and "Schon war, das ich dir weidete," and Carl Loewe's "Herr Oluf" were done with fine artistry and distinction and revealed Mr. Goss's gift for depicting mood and color with just the right emphasis in an exceptional fashion. In "Herr Oluf" his dramatic power was quite notable.

Mr. Goss has spent a great deal of study in connection with sea songs, or "shanties" and this group provided a captivating novelty. "Ten Thousand Miles Away" (arranged by Healey Willan), "Haul Away, Joe," "Shenandoah," and "What shall we do with the drunken sailor" (arranged by Sir Richard Terry) were sung with spirit and masculine vigor, the excellent male quartet which assisted Mr. Goss in these bringing in a festive atmosphere that added deeply to their effectiveness. The group so pleased the audience that many encores had to be added. From a strictly musical point of view, Mr. Goss's duets with Jeanne Dusseau, the Bach recitative from the Cantata, "Wachet Auf" and Schubert's "Nur wer die Sehnsucht kennt" were outstanding. The voices of both singers blended to a gratifying degree and the sheer artistry of both made for a compound delight.

The accompaniments of Dr. Willan and Miss Williams added considerably to the attractiveness of the recital.

Hal Frank

**The Molly
Theater
of Moscow**

The intelligentsia of Russia say that Moscow has two universities, the State University and the Molly Theater. To the American producer the chief requisite of the theater is that it be a financial success; to the Russian that it be an artistic factor in social life. The Molly Theater, for the 105 years of its existence, has been the biggest factor in Russian social life, not because it is the oldest theater in Russia but because it has for this length of time presented the best of Russian and world classics. It has presented them in a realistic fashion and with consideration of the moods of its audiences.

Lunacharsky, Minister of Education and Art, says of the Molly Theater: "It is a mirror reflecting the manifold complexes and social demands of its audiences." Plays no longer of interest are quickly discarded and replaced by others. Two plays, however, have withstood the test of time. Since the opening of the theater until today "The Inspector General" and "The Misfortune of Being Clever" have been prime favorites. A slight change has been made in costumes and scenery. The period of each has been retained.

The Molly is primarily a theater of acting and many of the great actors of Russia have been brought out by this theater. Davidoff, Muzel, Ermalova, Sardofsky, Yablochkina and Uzhin, these are names imbedded in the history of acting and of the Molly Theater. Ermalova, who died last year, was with this theater fifty years. Yablochkina, still playing, has been forty years on these boards, and three generations of the Sardofsky family have spent their lives in this theater.

The present Prov Sardofsky is the grandson of the celebrated actor of the same name. Uzhin, the most celebrated of former players, dominated the theater of his day and his influence is still felt in the Moscow Art Theater, where Stanislavsky carries on the theories of his former teacher. The Molly Theater, like the Moscow Art, maintains a private museum wherein Uzhin's dressing table—arranged as when he used it last—occupies a place of honor. In this collection also are paintings and mementos of players of the Molly who have passed "to other boards".

Politics is the life and blood of Russia. In no country are people as individuals so well informed on politics and so positively allied with one side or the other. And so, of course, poli-

tical plays form a great part of the repertoire of the Russian theater. At the Molly Theater "Lubova Yarovaya" is the outstanding revolutionary play in a repertoire of twelve pieces. It is a drama dealing with the problems of a Russian couple during the civil war. Lubova Yarovaya, a school teacher, believes her husband has perished during the imperialistic war and consequently feels embittered against the social order that causes such losses. She decides to ally herself with the Red Army and help it to a victory that will mean peace and equality to men. During the course of her activities in the Red Army she discovers her husband is alive and an officer in the White Army. They meet, and she tries to persuade him that he is allied with the wrong party. He is astounded and annoyed at her political opinions. Convinced that her cause is far more worthy than his, she faces the crisis of choosing it to his love. It is a difficult decision, but ends in their separation. He later uses her as a means of trapping some members of the Red Army. Infuriated at his betrayal of her confidence, she retaliates, and routes the Russian Whites.

AN ORIGINAL poetical play, "Judas Iscariot," written by J. Lewis Milligan of Toronto was presented in the Chancel of Westminster Central Church on Good Friday evening. The play which gives a new version of the betrayal was finely enacted by Ellwood Genoa, Dagmar Hinch, Harold S. Hunter, Archibald Swan, Cecil Da Costa, H. G. Dunnington-Grahn and others. The direction was by Brownlow Card.

(Continued on page 11)

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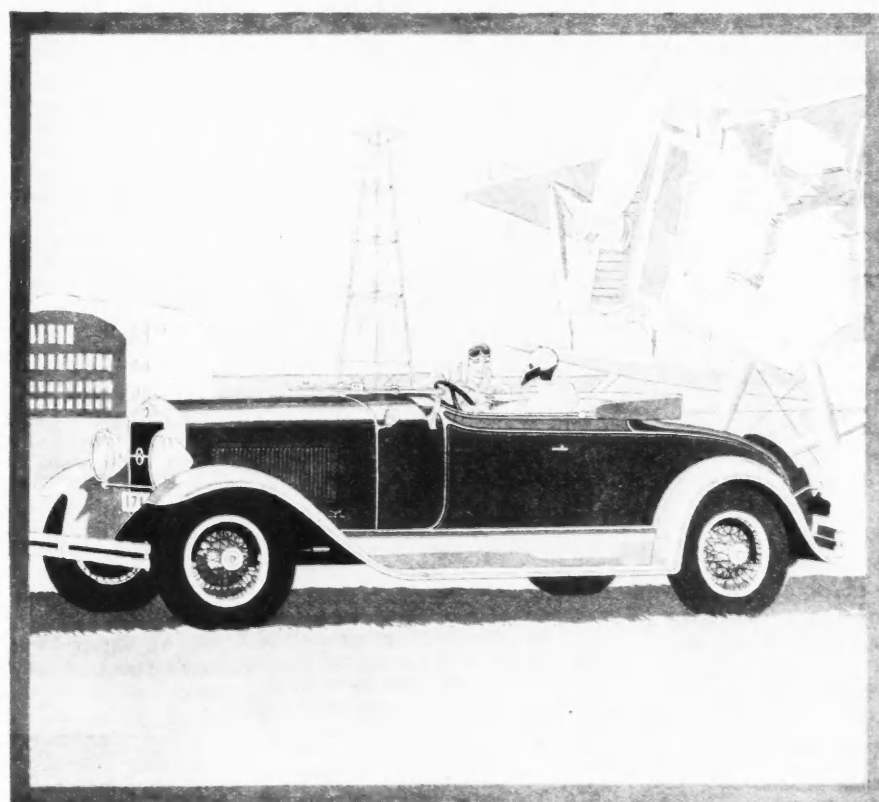
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Henry Arthur Jones.



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A Tempestuous Career

"LETTERS AND LEADERS OF MY DAY," by T. M. Healy, K.C., Thornton Butterworth - Thomas Nelson & Sons, Toronto; in two volumes; 678 pages; 20 illustrations; \$12.00.

BY A. R. RANDALL-JONES

A MOST interesting autobiography by one of the most interesting living public men. "Next to the writing of a good short story—and how few there be who can achieve this—I suppose that the writing of a good autobiography is the most formidable task that the pen of mortal man can essay. But the genius of Timothy Michael Healy, late Governor-General of the Irish Free State, has proven equal to this accomplishment as, in the course of a long and chequered and tempestuous career, it has proven equal to so much else of formidable character in various, but generally not related, fields of endeavor.

"Tim" Healy was born in 1855, and is, therefore, close on seventy-five years of age. But his pen is as facile and facile as of yore, his gifts of expression as individual and distinctive, and his humor as quick and supple, though the latter quality has obviously mellowed with advancement and, mayhap, with advancing years. It is a dramatic story that he has to tell, and it loses nothing of its dramatic quality because he tells it in such restrained fashion. The fifty years that have elapsed since he entered Parliament include among them some of the most momentous in the history of Great Britain, of Ireland, of the world.

Through most of these years, the stark figure of the Irish question occupied the centre of the Parliamentary stage in the British Isles, dealing out, at one moment, disaster to the Tory, and, at the next, paralysis to the Liberal party. The theatre was small in its proportions, but, all over the world, the drama was watched by audiences almost spell-bound in their interest. The sanctity of the law was violently strained, again and again, as was the fundamental machinery of Parliament. Religious feud and racial faction, ever and anon, raised their unlovely heads. Passion rose to tragic heights. Though there were squalid interludes during which, for a time, the clowns held the stage, this only tended (as our Elizabethan playwrights well realized in their day) to enhance the general emphasis of the drama. In that drama, as it proceeded, the leading parts, on both sides—or, rather, perhaps, one should say on all sides—were played by men of unquailing spirit and unflinching courage. It was in such days of high enterprise that "Tim" Healy's lot was cast.

Of humble birth and with little education, except that which he gave himself for he had to leave school, to earn his livelihood, when he was but thirteen years of age—Mr. Healy yet found, like so many other prominent figures in the public life of the British Isles today, that the combination of poverty and brains makes a splendid heritage for an ambitious lad. From the lowliest rungs of the ladder of journalism, he climbed to a good practice at the English Bar and became a Benchet at Gray's Inn. Then he crowned his career by appointment to the post of Governor-General of his native country.

He owed that appointment to Mr. Bonar Law's Conservative Ministry. Mr. Healy does not say so in his book, but Lord Birkenhead has inferred, in print, that the Lloyd George Coalition Ministry, of which he (Lord Birkenhead) was a leading member, and which made the treaty, in virtue of which the Irish Free State came into being, would not have nominated for that office, but, instead, had thought of offering it to the late Lord Shaftesbury, of Montreal.

As a fact, President Cosgrave was anxious for the post to go to Mr. Healy and, as the Lloyd George Ministry went out, and the Bonar Law Government came in before it was necessary to make the appointment, it went to him. It was, in every way, as it turned out, an excellent choice, and one that evinced both courage and generosity on the part of Bonar Law and his colleagues.

However, the volumes under review are silent as to that part of the author's career which embraced his tenure of the Governor-Generalship of the Irish Free State. It is with the salient incidents of his Parliamentary and legal experience that they are mainly concerned. At different times

he represented no less than six Irish constituencies during the nearly forty years that he sat in Parliament—Wexford from 1880 to 1883, County Monaghan from 1883 to 1885, South Londonderry from 1885 to 1886, North Londonderry from 1887 to 1892, North Louth from 1892 to 1910, and North East Cork from 1910 to 1917—and was thus a member for Ulster as well as for southern constituencies.

THESE memoirs of Mr. Healy shed a good deal of light on the sinister and largely inscrutable figures of Parnell. Indeed, it was as secretary, unpaid, to that leader that he first played an influential part in public life.



MILTON WALDMAN
Whose "Disinherited" has just been published.

He acted in that unremunerated capacity throughout 1880. In January, 1881, Michael Davitt was arrested by the Gladstone Government, and a meeting of the executive of the Irish Land League was convened in Paris, to fill Davitt's position. Parnell failed to put in an appearance, but Healy, who expected that he would be there, brought to Paris with him a number of letters addressed to Parnell which had come into his custody in his capacity as the latter's secretary. After remaining about a week in Paris, without receiving tidings of the leader, the Land League executive formally passed a resolution requiring the secretary (Healy) to deliver to them a letter which might afford a clue to Parnell's whereabouts. Against his will (obviously) Healy then gave up a letter, stating formally, however, that he only did so under the orders of the executive which, it must be borne in mind, Nationalists at that time, looked on as their only valid authority. The letter was one charged with vital consequence and betrayed a secret at once discreditable and destructive—one relating, in fact, to an affair analogous to that which was, later, to cause the leader's downfall. For Parnell, in many ways so self-restrained, was, in sexual matters, the slave of his passions. As it happened, Parnell reached Paris the day after the opening of the incriminating letter, and was informed of the occurrence.

Still his relations with Healy continued amicable, though the latter, in view of what had occurred, would no

longer continue as his secretary. But, in 1886, they fell out over the Galway election, when Healy came out in open opposition to Captain O'Shea, the nominee of Parnell and the husband of Parnell's mistress. Three years later, O'Shea commenced the famous divorce suit, as a result of which Parnell lost the allegiance of the great majority of the Nationalist party, and Healy thereafter became his most formidable adversary.

THAT the relations between Great Britain and Ireland have been marred, throughout the centuries, by wrongs and misunderstandings—and not all on one side—is a fact of history, writ large for all men to read. It is "written for our learning"—all of us who live within the bounds of the British Empire today! But it is interesting to learn, from a first-hand authority, such as Healy, what in his judgment was the greatest blunder committed on the British side during the nineteenth century.

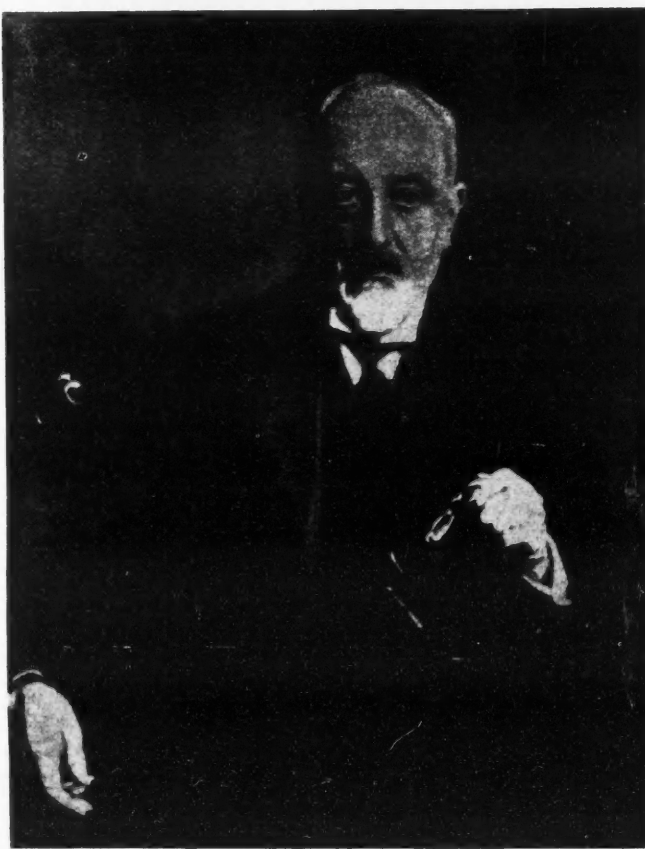
On the 7th October, 1881, Gladstone, speaking at Leeds, uttered his famous threat against the Land League: "The resources of civilization are not exhausted." Two days after, Parnell and Healy spoke at Wexford, which the latter then represented in Parliament, the speeches, no doubt, being sufficiently inflammatory. On the 14th, "the Liberal Cabinet met to deliberate. On Thursday, the 13th October, 1881, Parnell was lodged in Kilmainham jail."

"That arrest," pronounces Mr. Healy deliberately, nearly half a century later, "I regard as the main blunder in England's relations with Ireland in the nineteenth century." *Huc ille lachrymatur!* And who was to blame for the "blunder"? Not Lord Salisbury, with his talk of "twenty years of resolute rule." Not the much-execrated "Bloody Balfour." But the idealistic Liberal Government, with the humanitarian Gladstone at its head—the statesman who, his son and biographer being witness, was as near the infallible as mortal man may be.

In good sooth, the story of the years from 1880 to 1885, with its record of the Gladstone Government's bungling and blundering, in Irish affairs, at one moment trying to intimidate the Irish Nationalists by imprisonment (often adding sordid and humiliating aggravations thereto, by way of full measure!) and, at the next, trying methods of fulsome, though clumsy, cajolery, makes sorry reading. For the most part, the main thread of these facts of history is related with quite uncharacteristic impartiality, by Mr. Healy, though one would like to know his inner mind thereon. However, as well as the next one, he knows the truth of the old adage about "Milk that's spilt!"

But, granted all the restraint, and the rest of it, so remarkable in a man with so phenomenal a capacity for mordant satire and corrosive sarcasm, these memoirs are so delightfully written, and with such a mixture of art and simplicity, that even here, in Canada, where one is separated, not only by Time, but by the Atlantic, from the persons of whom, and the events of which, they treat, one can scarcely fail to realize not only their charm, but their pointedness, piquancy and pertinence.

It is quite impossible, within any tolerable limits of space, to do more than indicate the sort of good things, literary, political and anecdotal, of which these volumes are compounded. But a wise man, if he buys them, will find himself recurring, again and again, alike for wit and for wisdom, to a field so fruitful of both. Like their author, they are quite unique in their arresting quality.



TIM HEALY

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The BOOKSHELF

The Rise of the Modern Theatre

"SHERIDAN TO ROBERTSON: A study of the Nineteenth Century London Stage," by Ernest Bradley Watson, Ph.D.; Harvard University Press; richly illustrated; price, \$5.00.

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

A MOST admirable contribution to our knowledge of the theatre prior to our time is the series of "Harvard Books on the Theatre," undertaken by several hands at the suggestion of Prof. George Pierce Baker, for many years associated with that University, though now on the faculty of one of its historic rivals, Dr. Watson, who is Professor of English at Dartmouth College. New Hampshire, acknowledges the inspiration of Prof. Baker, who writes the foreword to this book. "Sheridan to Robertson" is a complement to Prof. Alvin Thaler's book, "Shakespeare to Sheridan," but is more important inasmuch as it deals with a period, 1800 to 1870, which has seldom been a subject of systematized research, and has been regarded as the darkest age of the British drama. Yet it was the period in which the modern English speaking theatre in all parts of the world was developed; when the methods of acting which we now consider as standard were slowly evolved from outworn conventions; and when the accepted traditions of modern comedy and emotional drama first took root.

Everybody knows who Sheridan was, but there are doubtless many who are vague on the subject of T. W. Robertson, the centenary of whose birth occurred early in the present year. He was the originator of what was sneered at by the veterans of his day as "cup and saucer comedy," the first man to place on the stage scenes of contemporary life, seriously and artistically conceived; although he survives on the present day stage chiefly through his costume play, "David Garrick." He was the arch champion of what was known as the "natural school" of acting conceived during his early experience as an actor before he had become a mildly revolutionary playwright. His sister, Dame Kendal (Madge Robertson) the 22nd child of her parents, still survives at the age of 80. The story of what the Robertsonian ideals accomplished for the modern British theatre with the assistance of his sponsors, Sir Squire and Lady Bancroft, in that classic of theatrical history, "The Bancrofts." But Dr. Watson provides an invaluable and systematized record of the conditions which led up to Robertson; of the half century during which naturalistic ideals and a well ordered technique, both in dramatic writing and acting, were evolved from something like chaos.

Not one of his 450 pages of narrative is lacking in interest, and hardly one fails to show evidences of intensive research. Never once does Dr. Watson get lost in the mazes of his vast material. He recognizes at once what some modern theatrical commentators overlook, namely that the theatre lives essentially through its actors. The assumption of some that it survives through its playwrights; and of a few that its vital force can be maintained by decorators, scene painters and lighting mechanics finds an indirect but complete refutation in these pages. The materials for a history of acting from 1800 to 1870 are rich. Many of the most striking individualities of the British theatre flourished in those decades, and enjoyed the good fortune of having their achievements chronicled by gifted analytic critics whose prose is still a delight, like William Hazlitt, Charles Lamb, Leigh Hunt, John Forster, George Henry Lewes and Westland Marston. Marston is the least known of these, but his book, "Our Recent Actors," published in 1888, is an invaluable account of the stars of the period immediately following the time of the Kembles and Edmund Kean, the artists who helped to restore to the stage the ideals of acting described by Shakespeare in Hamlet's address to the players—precepts which had fallen into sore neglect by 1830.

But Dr. Watson was not content with systematizing records of acting already eloquently set down. He has taken into account all the other elements that influenced the theatre in this period of transition; the growth of London population; the long battle of "outlaw" theatres, which naturally sprang up as a result thereof, against the two monopolistic "patent houses," Drury Lane and Covent Garden; the financial depression in the period following the Napoleonic wars; the struggle of the dramatists to break away from obsolete conventions; the beginnings of melodrama; the evolution of polite, natural comedy from satirical burlesque.

Throughout the first four decades of the nineteenth century the London

theatre lay under the incubus of "patents" or monopolies bestowed by Charles the Second on two of his favorites, Killigrew and Davenant, whereby Drury Lane and Covent Garden were granted the exclusive right to produce the spoken drama in London. Attempts to get rid of this incubus had been periodic but futile in the eighteenth century. By 1800 various devices to evade the law were in practice, most of them detrimental to artistic ideals. What was known as "burletta," a play with sing song and music, was devised by ambitious outlaws in order to keep "within the law"; and even "Macbeth" was sometimes done in this way. The drama was sometimes combined with the circus for similar reasons. Actors like Kemble and Kean, who were fortunate enough to obtain a footing in the "patent" houses were of course happily situated; but rising talent in the fields of acting and playwrighting found no opening save in the outlaw houses. The monopolies were finally broken in 1843, partly by the influence of Queen Victoria, the first monarch in considerably more than a century to take an intelligent interest in the theatre, an interest furthered by the Prince Consort. A quarter of a century of readjustments followed, culminating in Robertson, the Bancrofts, and their school.

Readjustment was not easy because conditions had produced conventions that literally encrusted acting and dramatic writing. Both Covent Garden and Drury Lane had been burned down early in the century and in reconstructing them an attempt was made to forestall the cry against monopolies and the insufficiency of places of legitimate entertainment for a vastly increased population, by building immense structures in which all the niceties of acting were lost. The quality of such a genius as Mrs. Siddons, for instance, seriously deteriorated under such conditions. To conform to the vast size of the new theatres a type of acting "above nature" was devised, which later became known as "the old school." Gross exaggeration was the order of the day, both in comedy and tragedy. Even comedians of established genius "mugged" shamefully, and the public had come to expect this sort of thing. But by way of compensation a kind of romantic acting, super-intense, but enthralling, when practised by men like Edmund Kean and W. C. Macready, came into being. It was for Macready that "Richelieu" and "The Lady of Lyons" were written by Bulwer, and "Virginius" and "The Hunchback" by Sheridan Knowles.

IT WILL surprise many readers to learn from the abundant and conclusive proofs provided by Dr. Watson that the pendulum was swung toward naturalness by two unforeseen quantities, burlesque and melodrama. A great tribute is paid to steps taken by Madame Vestris and her husband, Charles Matthews the Younger, in the evolution of polite and natural comic methods from burlesque, and it was they who produced Dion Boucicault's "London Assurance," one of the earliest attempts at a better type of comedy. Melodrama, because of its musical accompaniment, enabled actor-managers to keep within the law, and from its first beginnings in 1802 with Holcroft's "Tale of Mystery," adapted from the French, flourished like a green bay tree. The music cues for this weird play still exist; "Music to express discontent and alarm; ditto to express chattering contention; ditto to express pain and disorder"; singularly suggestive of later melodramas every theatregoer of the elder generation has seen. The creation of this new art-form permitted despite its sensationalism the presentation of domestic scenes realistically acted in simple language and so materially assisted the naturalistic movement.

"Melodrama" and "melodramatic" are words used by many to-day with no clear sense of what they mean. As Dr. Watson points out, they are now applied with utmost freedom to works of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries when the term "melodrama" had not been invented. Since no actual definition of what the term signifies to the modern mind it is worth while quoting Dr. Watson's summary: "What we in general mean by melodrama, I take it, is a plot which has little but its mechanics to recommend it, in which characters of impossible and conventional vices and virtues act with a kind of mathematical precision, but insufficient motivation, according to type, and in which, moreover, the most improbable situations are introduced to baulk the heroes, who similarly are extricated from their difficulties by the frankly exposed machinery of the plot—or, worse still, of the stage mechanician."

It follows that in such a mechanical framework acting counts for everything. The actor must make the unreal episodes living and plausible; and many of the finest actors of the past 100 years were trained in this school.



IRVING S. COBB
Whose best essays have been published under the title, "Cobb At His Best."

In France melodrama was brought to high levels by Dumas and Hugo, for whom it was a natural vehicle. One of the pioneers of natural acting evolved through melodrama was Madame Celeste, a French woman; and the Anglo-Frenchman, Charles Fechter, a melodramatic actor of the higher order, was destined to strip the role of Hamlet of the encrustations of time, and play it in a natural way that changed for all time the

ancient method of playing the role.

The old school tragedians did not give up their strides, struts, mouthings and over-emphasis without a battle; nor did the old school comedians part lightly with the mugging and exaggeration dear to their public, and for which the taste has not died out even in our day. Some of these over-emphatic comedians were men of remarkably engaging personality—J. B. Buckstone for instance. Within the past fifteen years playgoers in America still had an opportunity of understanding what the "old school" type of comic acting meant in the work of Rowland Buckstone, whose methods were a replica of those of his father, and who was for more than 20 years a member of the company of his boyhood friend, Edward Hugh Sothorn. Incidentally it may be said that Dr. Watson gives a very interesting account of the elder Sothorn, who though he did ridiculous things in Lord Dundreary, was an early exemplar of the modern school of acting, in his impersonation of the title role of Robertson's "David Garrick," of which he was the original.

The rise to the better order of things which made possible the plausible presentation of Shaw as well as such natural presentations of Shakespeare as those of Stratford-

(Continued on Page 10)

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The BOOKSHELF

(Continued from page 9)
upon-Avon, was clearly a triumph of the actors. Speaking of the closing years of the period of transition Dr. Watson says: "Literary composition lagged far behind the spirit of the actor. Such pictures of real life as found their way to the English stage in those days came from France, and as such they were necessarily remote from life as English men knew it."

Thus by 1860 the time was ripe for Robertson, and in the company of the Bancrofts at the little Prince of Wales Theatre, fountain head of most excellences of the modern theatre, he found the talent and co-operation necessary for the presentation of his ideas. A most delightful pendant to Dr. Watson's book would be Pinero's comedy of theatrical life in 1865, "Trelawney of the Wells," in which the dramatist deftly touches on the transition so elaborately described and documented in "From Sheridan to Robertson."

A Viking Goddess

"THE WOMAN WHO COULDN'T DIE"; by Arthur Stringer; Bobbs-Merrill — McClelland & Stewart, Toronto; Price \$2.

BY NATHANIEL A. BENSON

ONE of the most interesting qualities of Arthur Stringer the Canadian poet and novelist who must perforce live in the land of his publishers, is the indisputable fact that one never knows just what type of book he will next bring forth, for he has written and written well all manner of literature from classical tragedy in blank verse to thrilling crook stories. Only last fall Stringer's most recent superb book of verse, "A Woman at Dusk," was published, and it was easily one of the outstanding volumes of poetry published on this continent in 1928—now he reappears in his familiar role of novelist, a role played rather by his intellect than by his heart, but one that he carries off surprisingly well in "The Woman Who Couldn't Die."

Above all else, "The Woman Who Couldn't Die" is a rattling good story of strange and fantastic adventure in one of the forgotten places of earth. It is a weird, gripping and

unusual tale of the fascinating and the impossible that moves along with forceful speed. Likely Mr. Stringer himself would be the last to claim that it had any permanent literary value, but it strikes, with strange evocation, that responsive nerve in the reader that once tingled so delightfully years ago under the spell of H. Rider Haggard. This novel is more reminiscent of Haggard's "She," and more of a convincing work of a bizarre imagination than were the legions of tales published by Haggard's imitators and adherents. It is a novel that will be read for the heroic thrills of event above all else, for the three wanderers who meet in Montreal in the late nineties, pass through a course of adventures as terrific as they are unique.

Doctor Pareso, a strange Corsican scholar and surgeon, Karl Knutsson, sailor-descendant of the Norse Vikings, and David Law, a Canadian newspaperman, set off for the Arctic Barrens to find a tribe of white Indians that existed when Leif Ericson and Eric the Red reached the shores of America a thousand years ago. In those days, ten centuries away, a Norse rover had abducted Thera, the most beautiful woman in Hardoland, and had fled across the Atlantic in his high-prowed skuta. The rover was slain, and Thera's body, preserved in a block of glacial ice, has become the Aphrodite of this northern lost tribe. Doctor Pareso dreams of bringing the glorious Thera back to life, and by his attempt to do so precipitates a series of adventures almost unparalleled in recent fiction.

It doesn't matter in the least that the plot of Stringer's latest novel is based upon the heroic and well-nigh impossible. Simply believe that the astonishing course of events might have happened, and the story of the Goddess Thera will remain memorable for you in modern imaginative tales of high adventure. The book is carefully and painstakingly written, and to write it Stringer had to spend some time on careful study of obscure history and legend. What he has set out to do—write a rousing and gallant story—has been well done. One is justified, however, in wishing that he had chosen a more euphonious and less ambiguous title for his book.

(See also page 12)

Brief Reviews

"THE ORDER OF GOOD CHEER", from the French version of Louvigny de Montigny—Canadian Historical Ballad opera of the first settlers in Canada; reconstructed by J. Murray Gibson, author of "Canadian Folk-songs—Old and New"; J. M. Dent and Sons, Ltd.; Price 50 cents.

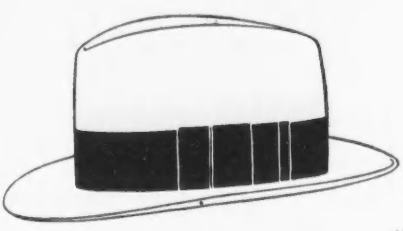
THIS is a jolly little booklet which ought to promulgate through our dominion something of the gay rollicking adventurousness of the Frenchmen who formed themselves into the Order of Good Cheer to pass the winter of 1606 at Port Royal in Nova Scotia. It is the text of a ballad opera which has been produced twice in the Folk Song Festivals of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The only question that bothers the student of history about the little book is this—the drawing which supposedly features Monsieur Lescarbot whose journal we have to thank for our knowledge of the order, is unmistakably the portrait of the robust opera singer who took the part with great to do at the festival in Quebec last May. He was large and important, Lescarbot was a slight man of deft movements.

Artists would be well advised to read original texts before they draw historical personages.

But this is not likely to trouble any but the few who may have read the journal before they read the libretto. It does not take away the flavour of the piece. The text is enhanced by the inclusion of the musical settings of the folk songs which should encourage little groups of player-singers to undertake its production.

Literati

THE modern library offers a big book for a very low price in one of its February publications, Dostoevsky's famous novel, "The Brothers Karamazov," complete and unabridged in one volume of 975 pages. This, we are told, is the first time that "The Brothers Karamazov" has been printed in this country. Previous editions in English have all been imported. The March additions to the Modern Library will be "The Death of the Gods," by Dmitri Merezhkowski, translated by Bernard Guilbert Guerney, and Edmond Rostand's "Cyrano de Bergerac," done into English verse by Brian Hooker.



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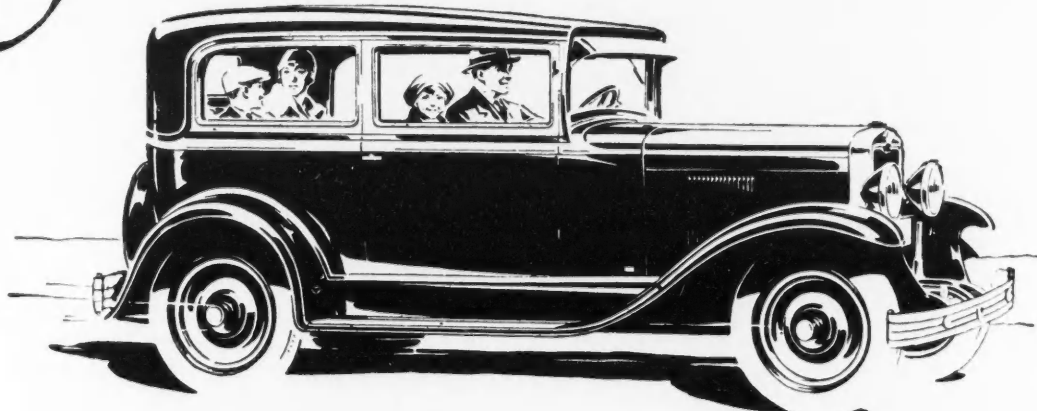
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MUSIC and DRAMA

(Continued from page 7)

Note and Comment

THE American stage, in back-door fashion, for long has availed itself of the genius of Gordon Craig. In this polite intellectual knavery it has not been alone. In fact, the back-door of international drama has undergone several alterations since Gordon Craig began to crystallize his dreams some twenty-five years ago. Yet, despite the enormous influence he has exerted and the host of pupils that have dogged his footsteps, few theatres have been honored by productions from his hand. All in all, his art has been too keenly independent to reconcile itself to the commercial conditions that have diseased the stage. All of which makes the

more interesting the current offering of "Macbeth" by George Tyler, with Douglas Ross as director, and Gordon Craig as designer of the stage settings. Under such leadership it is not too far-fetched to predict that the cast, composed of Florence Reed as Lady Macbeth, with Lyn Harding as Macbeth and William Farnum as Macduff, and Ross, himself, as Duncan, will create a new standard for Shakespeare's somber tragedy.

The entire production cries aloud of Craig and his art. His interpretation of the plot progression is evidenced not only in the scenery but in the very tempo of the acting. He wrote a number of years ago that he was no "pompous reformer," no "hideous revolutionist," and that his sole purpose was to indicate "a new way of looking at an old thing." He has succeeded to a remarkable degree for Mr. Tyler was willing to trust his judgment when he approached him in London last year. Mr. Ross spent the summer working and planning at the Craig villa in Genoa, and the company that has been gathered together has been willing to accept his character theories and version of the plot. As a result, reality and vital action clothe with splendor this latest edition of "Macbeth."

A glance at any of the drawings that Mr. Ross brought back to this country is sufficient to convince anyone of the uniqueness of Craig's craftsmanship. The famous series of designs that he made a number of years ago for a projected but never realized "Macbeth" are not included in the working plans for the present production. The first of Craig's art that America has the privilege of seeing has to do with the malignant pleasure of evil and supernatural beings. The journey of Macbeth from early success to achieved ambition and, finally, to death, passes along a symbolical road of Craig's devising that once again will lift the tragedy from a plaything for stunted personalities into the realm of great and universal drama.

The play has been divided into three acts and twenty-two scenes. The curtain rises on an astonishing bridge that sweeps across the stage and seems to rest high above the earth. Upon this the three witches first meet. Far below them is Macbeth's castle and a fringe of distant mountains. Great clouds hang in the sky, thunder is heard, and the low wind, ever to be found on high and desolate spots, moans above them. The play, from the first moment, exposes the tragic immortals tugging the destiny of a group of earth folk. Throughout the plot the supernatural theme remains dominant. So much so that in the final act one can feel nothing but pity for witch-driven Macbeth.

Taken as a whole, there is no single scene that is distinctly superior to the other twenty-one. They merge into the story and allow one to forget the necessary artificiality of their construction. The magic that is able to bring this about is emotional form. The actors move in front of castles, within halls, over bridges and battle-fields that do not attempt to express realism, but rather the plastic dimensions that are in harmony with the progress of the plot. In the end we grasp that Craig is attempting to force us to witness the spiritual travail of the characters by conspiring with form, color and rhythm to do away with weary and realistic materialism.

Gordon Craig for years has brooded over his versions of "Macbeth." He has summoned up within his imagination the successive scenes so often that he knows them by heart and sees them entire with his inner vision. No one who has had the privilege of looking at the firm and decisive line of his drawings can doubt the virile beauty that he has lent to George Tyler's production. His stage has more than three dimensions for he has added to height, breadth and thickness the unlimited power of the spirit. He feels form as Cezanne did, and perhaps he knows something of Rembrandt's alchemy of souls. It is doubtful if Mr. Tyler could have chosen to produce anything that would have given greater impetus to his movement for a National Theatre Foundation than this latest version of Shakespeare's tragedy.

GORDON Craig's original drawings for "Macbeth," the production which is to be seen at the Princess Theatre the week of April 22nd, will be placed on exhibition at the galleries of the T. Eaton Company for one week beginning Friday, April 12th.

The arrangement has been made through Mr. I. R. Lewis, of the Mercantile Department of Eaton's, and a representative of George C. Tyler, the theatrical producer, who induced the aboriginal genius, Craig, to make the design for the Shakespearean production. It is generally conceded that this production of "Macbeth" is the most important contribution to the staging of Shakespeare within memory.

Gordon Craig is the acknowledged maestro of theatrical design and the founder of the modern school which has produced such directors as Max Reinhardt, of "The Miracle" fame, Stanislawski, Gomer, Copeau and Johannes Poulsen. The drawings for "Macbeth" constitute the first design of Mr. Craig for this continent.

The exhibition is not to be confused with the earlier drawings of "Macbeth" made by Craig, who has made a life study of Shakespeare's great tragedy. The exhibition scheduled for Eaton's consists of 44 drawings, each colored, and many of them embellished with Craig's written notations and instructions.

The drawings not only suggest the settings for the staging of "Macbeth,"

but Mr. Craig has gone into great detail to suggest head dresses and costumes, types of spear heads and, of course, lighting effects which are calculated to carry out the supernatural mood of the tragedy.

The design was made last summer by Mr. Craig at his home near Genoa, Italy, and brought across the Atlantic by Douglas Ross, former dramatic coach at Yale. Mr. Ross is one of the list of stars who will be seen at the Princess in the production. Florence Reed plays Lady Macbeth; Lyn Harding, Macbeth; and William Farnum is cast for the role of Macduff. Nearly 100 people are engaged in the production.

MAKING its first American tour, the Symphonic Band of the Royal Belgian Guards, which will give two concerts in Massey Hall on Wednesday, April 10th, afternoon and evening, under the management of I. E. Suckling, is unique among the musical organizations of the world. No other military band possesses a comparable repertoire of orchestral and organ music, transcribed for band instrumentation by Capt. Arthur Prevost, the conductor.

Among the orchestral works played by the Symphonic Band are Beethoven's "Eroica" symphony, the D minor symphony of Franck, the "Scotch" and "Reformation" symphonies of Mendelssohn, the "Till Eulenspiegel" of Richard Strauss, Stravinsky's "Petrouchka" ballet suite, Respighi's "Fountains of Rome," Casella's "Italia" rhapsody and "The Sorcerer's Apprentice" of Dukas. The organ works include preludes, fugues, toccatas and fantasies by Bach, the "Theme Varié" of Guy Ropartz and Franck's "Offertoire pour la Messe de Minuit."

The Symphonic Band is nearly one hundred years old, having had its origin as the musical unit of the Regiment des Guides in the Belgian war of independence. Since 1832, when Ambroise Thomas expressed his admiration for the band's unusual musicianship, the organization has been praised by noted composers. Among contemporary masters who have endorsed the skill and artistry of the band are Vincent d'Indy, Piorne, Casella, Prokofoff, Bartok, Stravinsky, Schmitt, Respighi, Honegger and Xsaye.

With the special permission of King Albert, of Belgium, the Symphonic Band is making its first visit to the United States and Canada, arriving in New York last Sunday.

A new "little theatre" group has been formed in the city recently, whose object is the serious study of the various theatre arts. Under the presidency of Mrs. F. L. de N. Scott, the Theatre Arts Group of Toronto will as youthful amateurs bring real enthusiasm to their work for the theatre.

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They invite enquiries as to their activities from prospective members or (Continued on page 14)

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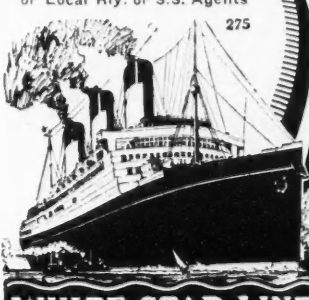
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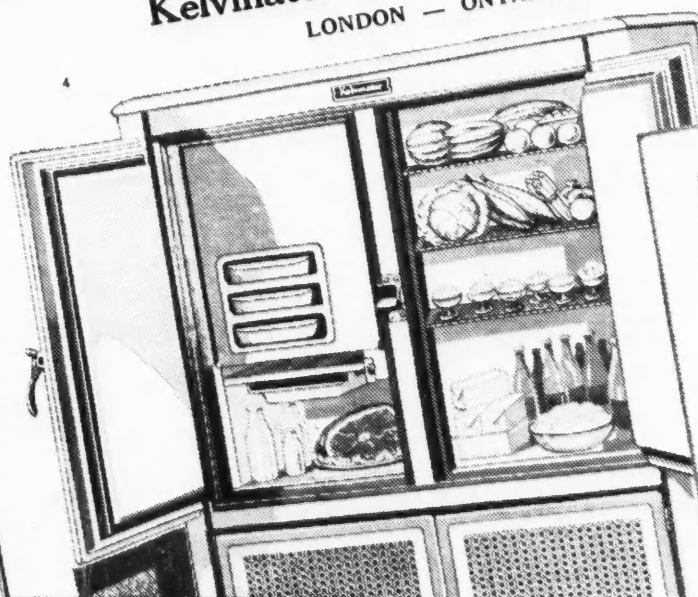
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Family Interference

"THE SPINNER OF THE YEARS," by Phyllis E. Bentley; Henkle & Co., New York; 1929; \$2.50; 347 pages.

BY C. C. MACKAY

THE tragedy presented by Miss Bentley in this unusually powerful book is one of family interference. The lives of the chief characters are hampered and destroyed by those who are closest and dearest to them, not at all with deliberate purpose, but by the mere fact that at critical times they are present, or their interests clash. We have every degree of interference possible in a family of any size; the calculating planning of Imogen's mother, who takes everything into consideration but the natural inclinations of her children, the blundering, determined, wrong-headed interference of Brearley's mother, the devoted counseling of Miriam who sees life through a thick haze of apt quotations; even the very occasional and, in principle, wise interference of Luke brings about immensely tragic results. And the crisis in the married life of Imogen and Brearley takes a tragic turn, and is followed by the slow degradation of sordid bickering because the presence of the two families prevents the instant frankness of an open quarrel, and the conflicting interests of Imogen and Luke alter her decisions and prevent her taking immediate action.

The construction of the story of tangled purposes and interests is quite remarkable in its strength. The design is carefully woven, and the various lines are never blurred, but stand out with amazing clarity. And through it all the main thread is the story of Imogen. We see her first as a lovely, eager girl, sensitive and with a rare tact, blossoming in her first love for



JEAN CHAUVIN
Author of "Ateliers" (Louis Carrier & Co.).

the weak Johnny, then with her eagerness, her bloom gone after Johnny's tragic death. Her sympathy, her sensitiveness and her tact promise a happy life even with the husband she does not love, until the marriage begins to suffer from the continual quarrellings and misunderstandings among the people all about. The sordidness of the union with Brearley, and of the constant bickerings undermine slowly the character of the young wife, and we watch her change from the sensitive girl into the hard nagging woman, then finally into the weary, worn-out figure we see at the last, devoting her life to her sickly child. The analysis of the character, the stern consideration of her as she develops is admirable to a degree. Nor is this the only masterly characterization in the book. The gradual degradation of Brearley's life, the hardening of Luke are followed ruthlessly, yet without brutality as without sentimentality. The narrative progresses with a vigorous and controlled movement, never loitering, never hastily, with a sense of tragic inevitability in its advance. Impersonality characterizes the style at all times. The book leaves one with an impression of nobility and strength, and with all its sombreness and seriousness, despite the sordidness of the marital unhappiness it depicts, the effect of the telling is the reverse of sordid. There is a nobility in the author's pitiless analysis and a rhythmic grandeur in the design that result in an effect of magnificence. It is certainly one of the most interesting of this year's publications.

Courage Afloat

"THERE GO THE SHIPS," by Archibald MacMechan; McClelland and Stewart, Toronto; 293 pages; \$2.50.

BY L. PAUL

THIS book records old stories of the sea that Canadians cannot afford to forget. Doctor MacMechan, of course, is an authority where our history is concerned. But he brings to his work another and perhaps more valuable quality, the gift of making words live. The result, in this present volume, is a vivid, exciting portrayal of historical facts possessing all the interest of masterly short stories. Whether it be Saint-Luc De la Corne, or Captain MacDougall's wife, Perkins the Privateer or Mary Crowell who built Sea Island Light, we find ourselves surprised by the flesh and blood reality of these people, reincarnated from the forgotten dust by MacMechan's pen.

One cannot deal in particular with each story. They are all true; they are all the best of reading; and though history they have the freshness of fiction, for most of us know too little about these matters.

Doubtless it will surprise those as yet unacquainted with MacMechan's work to discover how rich a vein he mines. For in our Canadian past he finds material as thrilling as anything in the traditions of older and better-advised peoples. This reader, in common, doubtless, with many others, and after living for years in the Maritimes, knew nothing about Mary Crowell's heroic life, though familiar with every detail of the parallel English heroine's, Grace Darling. And, while every boy knows that high deeds were done on the Spanish Main, it is gratifying to learn at last that Canadian heroes penetrated even to that storied clime.

One feels that with this and his previous books the author has but opened the discovery vein of a rich mine. And there is room for many more books of this high quality. And while the present volume ranks high as mere entertainment, it should serve also a loftier purpose. There is stuff here that should be read in every

school. There is, in these pages, a leaven of proper national pride that might work to advantage in all of us Canadians.

The book shows a careful scholarship that contents itself with adding a convincing quality to the narrative. One writer of fiction, at least, envies the ease with which the essential facts and details are dovetailed together. So well is this done that were the book presented as fiction it would seem fact.

"There go the Ships" should be read by all Canadians for the sheer enjoyment it will give; it should be studied by writers working in the fiction field, for it can teach them much; and every Canadian whose home is by navigable water should possess the knowledge of our past which the book so attractively conveys.

Sociology and Psychology

"THE SOCIAL INSECTS," by William Morton Wheeler; Kegan Paul, London; 278 pages with illustrations; 21/-.

"EMOTION AND DELINQUENCY," by L. Grunberg, M.D.; Kegan Paul, London; 147 pages; 7/6 net.

"THE WAYS OF BEHAVIORISM," by John B. Watson; Harper and Brothers; The Mussion Book Company, Toronto; 144 pages; \$2.00.

"THE CHILD IN PRIMITIVE SOCIETY," by Nathan Miller; Kegan Paul, London; 307 pages; 12/6.

BY H. BOTT

THIS volume comprises twelve lectures delivered by Professor Wheeler at the University of Paris while occupying a Harvard exchange professorship there. The English edition is an adaptation of the original French publication. It is not an easy book for the layman; but is infinitely rewarding. The promise made by the author in the first chapter is admirably realized throughout the book:

"I believe that the study of the social insects has, at the present time, a peculiar interest to the serious student of philosophy, sociology and animal behaviour. Since we ourselves are social animals—I had almost said social insects—the philosophically inclined cannot fail to find food for thought in the strange analogies to human society, which continually reveal themselves among the wasps, bees, ants and termites, and the behaviourist will note that they suggest a bewildering array of fascinating facts and problems."

We can indicate only briefly what some of these are, commending the reader to the book, and to Professor Wheeler's earlier work, "Social Life among the Insects," (Harcourt, Brace and Co. 1923) which should be read in conjunction with the present volume.

The great antiquity of the social insects, some of which can be traced back in fossil remains for fifty-five to sixty-five million years, while their sub-social ancestors go back presumably three hundred million years, has made it difficult to trace evolutionary changes by a purely historical method as even very old fossil remains show many of the forms extant at the present day. Comparison of the various forms of social and sub-social behaviour in the present throws more light on social evolution. These forms may be presented serially to illustrate the progress from nascent to fully-developed social forms, as, for instance, from the insect that cares for its eggs but deserts the young as soon as they are hatched to those societies where the queen breeds the young, the workers care for them and even, as with ants, a special soldier caste exists to protect them. With these fully developed social forms new nests are usually formed by colonization; that is, the swarm rather than the family has become the social unit.

Parallel evolutions of social forms may be traced both in different genera and in different species of the same genus. These comparisons suggest that similar environmental conditions evoke similar responses. Certain of these reactions may in the inconceivably long history of these insects have become ingrained in their hereditary behaviour; others are still the results of direct environmental conditions. What are the forces which have brought about such changes?

Wheeler largely abandons the older conception of instinct and describes insects as actuated by three main "appetites", food, sex and fear. Of these he regards food as the most fundamental; his latest work is largely an elaboration with great wealth of detail of the theme that sex differences, differences of caste, and nest-building habits, are largely the by-products of the fundamental nutritional urge. The tendency to substitute the simpler rhythms of physiological appetite for the more complicated and inexplicable "instincts" is in line with similar movements of thought in physiology and psychology.

The female is of predominating importance in insect society, the male being relegated to the status of a mere hanger-on. As regards food, most insect societies have a purely vegetar-

HOMING

OUT of the evening sky like a great eagle he comes — homing! . . . gliding earthwards with scarce a murmur to disturb the silence.

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ian diet; the ants, however, show all the stages of evolution from carnivorous to a vegetarian regime. Whatever our predilections in human society the moral of insect societies is overwhelmingly feminist and vegetarian.

Wheeler's work is free from the anthropomorphism which tinges many of the well-known writings on the social insects. He reverses the procedure by pointing out the unity throughout the biological scale which makes many insect experiments relevant examples for human societies. The tendency to co-operative effort as well as its attendant danger, parasitism, are cases in point. Human analogies are pointed out trenchantly, albeit with a pleasant humor.

THIS work claims to be a clinical as well as theoretical study of delinquency; it turns out to be mainly theoretical. It is at times difficult to follow the author's line of reasoning. He dissents from the current emphasis on social factors as causes of delinquency and reverts to the older view of hereditary factors. He speaks of the "transmission of a psychic defect" as a main cause of delinquency. By such a psychic defect he means emotional imbalance, or lack of power to adjust normally in a social situation. No analysis is offered or presumably is necessary of what is "normal" adjustment in a social situation. Emotional imbalance he attributes to organ inferiority in the form of dysfunction of one or other of the glands of internal secretion. One wonders, therefore, why the concept of psychic defect, inadmissible from a strictly biological standpoint, needed to be introduced to describe what is otherwise attributable to purely physiological factors.

As regards the influence of environment on the delinquent, the writer considers it a contributory but always secondary cause — the fundamental cause being a defective physiological adjustment. Economic difficulties, he holds, have wrongly been assigned as causes of delinquency; racial and family dislocations may tend, however, to speed the delinquent on his downward path. Mental defect is also only a secondary cause.

The emphasis on lack of emotional control as fundamental to delinquency is sound and timely, but the analysis of what constitutes emotional imbalance is on a too narrowly physical basis. The work is written to maintain a thesis rather than in an open spirit of enquiry. More exhaustive study of the cases presented might have revealed a significance of mental factors greater than the writer is prepared to admit. Also a more careful exploration of the home and social situation, such as Miss Van Waters essayed so brilliantly in "Youth and Conflict," might have shown that environmental factors are often first causes in delinquency.

THIS book is symptomatic of the growing interest in psychology on the part of many people who have not studied it in any formal academic sense, but who are searching for some plan of guidance in the practical concern of living. Such an interest is an entirely legitimate one which has too often been met, not by the *bona fide* psychologists but by quacks and charlatans who have been all too ready to exploit this motive. It is to be hoped that other writers of Watson's sci-

entific standing will follow his example in attempting to furnish for the intelligent reader a clear, simple and truly practical account of the springs of human action. Watson's statement of this intention is emphatic:

"Behaviorism is the scientific study of human behavior. Its real goal is to provide the basis for the prediction and control of human beings. Given the situation to tell what the human being will do; given the man in action to be able to say why he is reacting in that way."

To all but the behaviorist this would seem a large order; and few reformers would be prepared to dispense so sweepingly with the findings of all philosophic thought which did not chime with their own special views. Such a wholesale sweeping aside of accepted ideas as the author attempts may have its use as a device to challenge uncritical opinions, but one wonders if the more careful and less dogmatic statement of the behavioristic position in Watson's earlier work, "Psychology from the Standpoint of a Behaviorist," is not more convincing than his present claims. Experimental psychology owes much to Watson's studies of the origin of emotion; yet it is doubtful whether the whole body of experimental work of the behaviorist school would bear the super-structure of social prophecy that Watson here rears upon it.

As to the manner in which this is presented; one feels like begging those who write for a general clientele to be popular but not too popular. Even the common man likes to feel that his author is playing up, not writing down, to him. It is significant in this connection to note that Dorsey's latest book, evidently dressed out to catch the public fancy, is meeting with much less favorable comment than his earlier racy but serious analysis of human conduct. Watson is a master of clear incisive prose; but one wishes that he would pay his readers the compliment of appealing to their powers of reflective thought rather than trying to attract by titillating their love of sensation with rude and extreme forms of expression.

THIS is a most timely book. We are apt to envisage the child as he is under the present-day conditions in civilized society, forgetting that what there obtains is neither necessary nor universal. Dr. Miller's book is a wholesome corrective of such a limited outlook. It is a scholarly piece of work, making available to the general reader material not ordinarily accessible. The author presents a few guiding ideas which enable the reader to find his way without confusion through a rich profusion of anthropological detail.

Economic pressure largely determines the regard in which children are held in primitive society; they are sought or shunned according as they are likely to prove assets or liabilities in the search for subsistence with which primitive man must always be engrossed. Much of the "tender emotion" which McDougall posits as instinctive is absent in the attitudes of primitive man. Children grow up with little care or direction being allowed to learn the folk-ways by participation and imitation rather than by any consciously planned scheme of education. "Societal development is drab, gradual, and often imperceptible."

The premium placed on social conformity in primitive society is also a

dominant theme. Originality is distrusted and feared and the weight of social organization is directed towards enforcing traditional behavior. The customary is the accepted, regardless of how irrational it may be. The initiation rites of primitive people, while they may differ in form have everywhere this common purpose of bringing youth into line with the accepted customs and ideas of the tribe. "Through the conformity of the child the continuity of the tribe is assured." But the price of such conformity is the death of progress. The moral for our own educational procedure is briefly but unequivocally pointed in the concluding chapter.

New Spring Books

FICTION

"Hudson River Bracketed," by Edith Wharton; D. Appleton & Co.
"Swords and Roses," by Joseph Hergesheimer; Alfred A. Knopf.
"Young Mrs. Greeley," by Booth Tarkington; Doubleday, Doran & Co.
"Awake and Rehearse," by Louis Bromfield; Frederick A. Stokes.
"Round Up," by Ring W. Lardner; Charles Scribner's Sons.
"Far Wandering Men," by John Russell; W. W. Norton & Co.
"The Mountain Tavern," by Liam O'Flaherty; Harcourt Brace & Co.
"The Men With Two Left Feet," by P. G. Wodehouse; Doubleday, Doran & Co.
"Strange Moon," by T. S. Stribling; Doubleday, Doran & Co.
"A Native Argosy," by Morley Callaghan; MacMillan.
"The Captive," by Marcel Proust; A. C. Boni.
"No Love," by David Garnett; Alfred A. Knopf.

NON-FICTION

"Bryan," by M. R. Werner; Harcourt Brace & Co.
"The Intimate Journal of George Sand"; The John Day Co.
"Stendhal: the Story of a Modern Lover," by Paul Hazard; Coward-McCann.
"Henry VIII," by Francis Hackett; Horace Liveright.
"David Lloyd George," by J. Hugh Edwards; J. H. Sears & Co.
"Jefferson Davis: Leader of the South," by Allen Tate; Minton Balch & Co.
"The Letters of the Tsar to the Tsaritsa: 1914-17," Dodd, Mead & Co.
"Cavender's House," by Edwin Arlington Robinson; Macmillan Co.
"The Fate of the Jury," by Edgar Lee Masters; D. Appleton & Co.
"Angels and Earthly Creatures," by Elinor Wylie; Alfred A. Knopf.
"Wild Garden," by Bliss Carman; Dodd, Mead & Co.
"The Waters of Africa," by Trader Horn and Ethelreda Lewis; Simon & Schuster.
"Altai Himalaya," by Nicholas Roerich; Frederick A. Stokes.
"From the Greeks to Darwin," by Henry Fairfield Osborn; Charles Scribner's Sons.
"Characters and Meanings," by John Dewey; Henry Holt & Co.
"Politics and Prisons," by Thomas Mott Osborne; Vanguard Press.
"The Mansions of Philosophy," by Will Durant; Simon & Schuster.
"Machines," by Stuart Chase; Macmillan Co.
"The English Novel," by Fred Madox Ford; J. B. Lippincott & Co.
"Chicago: Its Amazing Century," by Henry Justin Smith and Lloyd Lewis; Harcourt Brace & Co.
"The Way of Peace," by Robert Cecil; John Day Co.
"Frontiers of Trade," by Julius Klein; Century Co.
"Karl Marx," by Otto Ruhle; Viking Press.

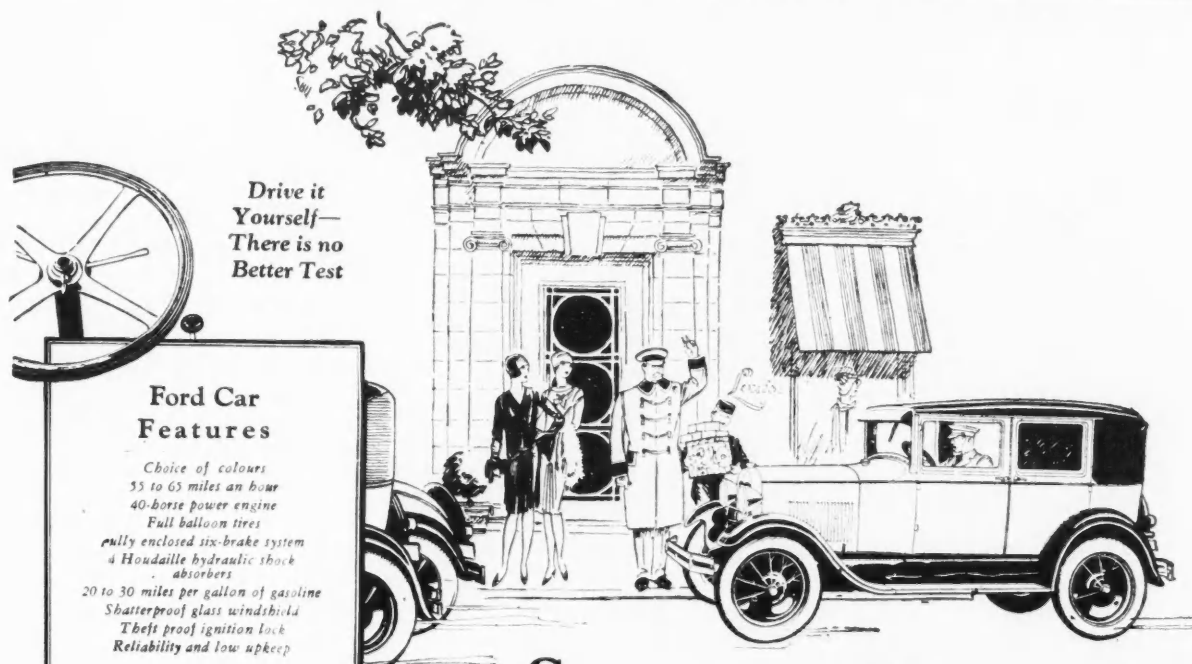
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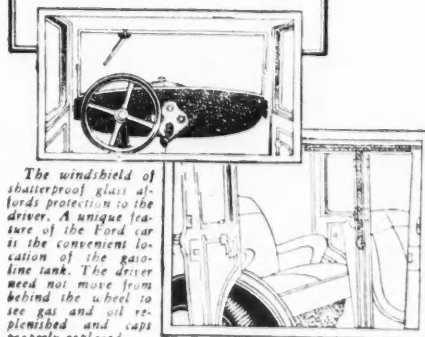
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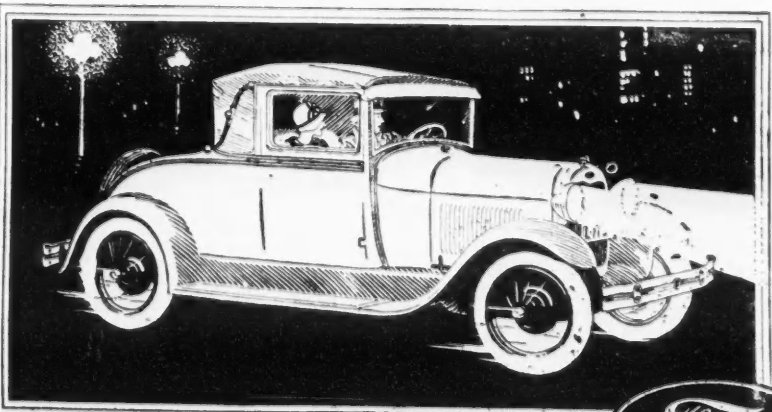
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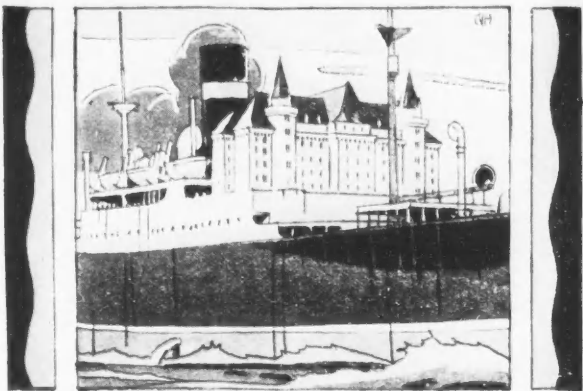
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MUSIC and DRAMA

(Continued from page 11)

friends, which should be addressed to their secretary, John Milner, 180 University Avenue.

As an introduction to an ambitious program they are producing, on April 16th and 17th, at the Margaret Eaton Theatre, Sutton Place, "The Beggar's Opera," which, with the exception of the Hart House production of a few seasons ago, has not been done in the city.

TO THOSE who find the modern opera not understandable, and who long for simple melody, and much of it, John Gay's music plays—"The Beggar's Opera" and its sequel, "Polly," which come to the Princess Theatre for the week beginning on Easter Monday (April 1st), will provide ample and satisfying musical enjoyment. The names of Polly Deuchum, Lucy Lockit, The Beggar, and naughty Captain Macheath are familiar though many cannot tell why according to authority. The reason is that "our early forebears, having as early as 1750 been intrigued by this first opera to be presented on this side of the Atlantic, made these names symbols of the characteristics of these people of John Gay's satire upon English life of the time."

"The Beggar's Opera" closes with these lines—"Through the whole piece you may observe such a similitude of manners in high and low life, that it is difficult to determine whether (in the fashionable vices) the fine gentlemen imitate the gentlemen of the road or the gentlemen of the road imitate the fine gentlemen." Such satire is immortal.

The music of Gay's operas is almost entirely composed of old English airs. The piece is supposed to have been written to ridicule the Italian opera, but is now regarded as a satire upon the vices and follies of that time (1728).

Of unusual interest in connection with this engagement will be the first Toronto presentation of "Polly," a continuation of "The Beggar's Opera." It will be given at a special performance on Saturday afternoon, April 6th, all other performances of the week will be devoted to "The Beggar's Opera."

Both operas will be presented by the same cast that was seen here last season among the prominent members of which are Sylvia Nells, Clive Carey, Lena Maitland, Alfred Heather, Beatrice Morson, Norman Williams, Audrey Midway, Charles Macgrath, George Gregson and Charles Ross.

B. C. DeSylva, who collaborated with Laurence Schwab in writing the book of "Good News," Lew Brown, who helped him write the lyrics, and

Ray Henderson who wrote the music of this world-girdling success, comprise the business and artistic firm known as DeSylva, Brown and Henderson. They are not only among the foremost music publishers in New York, but they have written and composed most of the popular musical hits of recent years. DeSylva was educated at the University of Southern California, Brown studied at Columbia University, and Henderson graduated from the University of Buffalo. All three began their association with the theatre as song writers, and early in their careers began to collaborate on ideas, words and music for the stage. Among the song hits written by this trio, either separately or together, are "Avalon," "April Showers," "Just a Cottage Small," "Alabama Bound," "Memory Lane," "Keep Smiling at Trouble," "When Day is Done," "California Here I Come," "Yes, We Have No Bananas," "Last Night on the Back Porch," "Colligato," "Don't Bring Lulu," "Dapper Dan," "Why Did I Kiss That Girl," "I Want to Go Where You Go," "I'd Climb the Highest Mountain," "That Old Gang of Mine," "Follow the Swallow," "Bye Bye Blackbird" and scores of others.

And if this is not enough to identify these librettists and composers, it may be mentioned that they wrote scenes, lyrics and music for the Follies of 1921, "La La Lucille," "The Yankee Princess," "Sally," "Orange Blossoms," "Tell Me More," "Big Boy," "Manhattan Mary," "Queen High," and the Scandals of 1925, 1926 and 1928.

It is considered generally that the lyrics and music provided by these master-craftsmen for "Good News" are the most popular work they have produced, and will be the attraction at the Royal Alexandra Theatre the week starting Easter Monday.

AMONG the soloists engaged for the Mendelssohn Choir's performance of Bach's B minor Mass in connection with the unveiling of its Memorial window to Dr. A. S. Vogt in St. Paul's Church shortly, will include the renowned Canadian Bach interpreter Mabel Beddoe. Miss Beddoe has for several seasons been contralto soloist of the annual Bach Festival at Bethlehem, Pa., and is widely known as a Bach singer in many cities of America. Strangely enough she has never had an opportunity to sing her works in Canada, nor has she ever appeared with the Mendelssohn Choir. It is interesting to recall that she is a daughter of Thomas D. Beddoe, formerly of Toronto and Hamilton, who was one of the most widely known of Canadian concert tenors in the "seventies" and "eighties." Mr. Beddoe still survives in New York and he and Mrs. Beddoe celebrate their golden wedding anniversary on April 2nd. His memories of Dr. Vogt go back over fifty years. He has an old programme of a concert in St. Thomas in 1877 which illustrates the beginnings of the Canadian musician who became America's most illustrious choral conductor, through his initiative in founding the Mendelssohn choir. In 1877 Dr. Vogt was organist of a Methodist church in St. Thomas, and had not yet gone abroad for study. At the concert in question Mr. Beddoe was down to sing "Let Me Like a Soldier Fall" with "Mr. Vogt at the piano." The next number on the programme was a duet announced as follows: "Concertina, Mr. Hutchins; Mr. Vogt, Piano." It was quite a step from the task of accompanying a concertina selection to the conductorship of the finest choral organization in America and the Principality of the Toronto Conservatory of Music.

THE Toronto Horse Show Committee have decided to revive many of the features so popular at the earlier shows in the Armouries by restoring to the programme several classes for driving horses, saddle horses, hunters, and the commercial and breeding sections that had lapsed in recent years chiefly because of lack of accommodation. Much enlarged facilities are now offered the Show Committee by the fine new indoor arena just completed at Eglinton and they confidently anticipate that the event will restore the old-time glories of the Show when it used to be the outstanding event of spring for Toronto.

The dates have been definitely fixed for May 1, 2, 3 and 4 and there will be performances both afternoon and evening. In advancing the dates it was felt that an indoor show could again be held regardless of weather at about the dates that for over twenty years had been associated with the Toronto Horse Show. This year's gathering will be the twenty-ninth of the annual series and the show is, therefore, the oldest of its kind in Canada. It will again be under the patronage of the Governor-General and the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.

The splendid indoor arena, which will be opened for the first time for the show, is the largest on the continent. The ring itself is 312 feet long by 105 feet wide, just a few feet even larger than that at the Coliseum. There is seating accommodation for about 1,800 people. The convenience of the arena at Roselawn and Avenue Road, a seven-minute bus ride from Yonge Street, prompts the committee to think that with the revival of the popular events the show will appeal to the inborn love of horses for which Toronto has been noted from its earliest history. They emphasize the fact that it is a public show and in no way limited to a club affair.

There will be this year several cash prizes and the prize list includes two \$1,000 stakes, one for jumpers and the other for a "touch-and-out" competition. Among the list of cups the most prized is that offered by the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, His Honour W. D. Ross, known as the "Inter-city Cup." It is open to competition for three horses from any city in Canada, to be ridden by amateurs over a jumping course to be chosen by the committee nightly. The cup will become the property of the team that wins it three times. Entries are already anticipated from London, Oshawa, Hamilton, Montreal, Ottawa, and St. Catharines, as well as Toronto.

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"LOVE in a Mist", by Amelle Rives and Gilbert Emery, is this week's offering at the Victoria Theatre and, as handled by that capable company, is recommended to all who like light, amusing fare with complications of the farce-comedy type and are not looking for anything very profound and mind-disturbing. The story is that of a pretty young girl who believes in telling "white lies" to make others happy, and who, in pursuance of this idea, says "yes" to one suitor while she is engaged to marry another. House Baker Jameson, as Count Scipione Virelli, whose proposal of marriage has been accepted by Diana Wynne (Edith Tallaferra) because he is ill and may die, has the part that makes the most demands and shows again, in his handling of it, that he has improved a good deal since his Empire Theatre days. Edith Tallaferra is as pleasing as ever as the girl whose ideas for making others happy produce so much trouble, while James Gordon Coots, as Gregory Farnham, proves himself a valuable addition to the Victoria company.

—P. M. R.

AN ATTRACTIVE recital was given in Massey Hall last week by the band of the Toronto Regiment under Lieut. W. M. Murdoch, with Miss Brownie Peebles as assisting artist. This organization, which was formed on the field of battle in 1915 has developed into a splendid musical unit and its program was one of exceptional merit.

The outstanding features of the program were the performance of two movements from a Tchaikowsky Symphony and the Tannhauser "Overture". These were splendidly done, with fine tone and balance and a gratifying precision of attack and release. Popular numbers included selections from "The Desert Song" and "Here's to the Maiden" a regimental march.

Miss Brownie Peebles who has sung in Toronto with the American Opera Company and the Toronto Symphony Orchestra sang two groups of songs that revealed the loveliness of her voice and her interpretative skill with noticeable effect. These included "Alo Die Alte Mutter" (Dvorak) and "Song of India" (Rimsky-Korsakow).

A SECOND demonstration of Dalcroze Eurythmics was given by M. Paul Boepple, director of the American Institute of Dalcroze Eurythmics, at Convocation Hall last week. The three student teachers who assisted M. Boepple at his first demonstration in Toronto last year were with him again while the young pupils of Mme. Lasere of the Toronto Conservatory of Music also took part in the program. The Dalcroze system is designed to achieve musical appreciation through the feeling and expression of rhythm through the body. The demonstration last week by M. Boepple and his assistants showed what is being accomplished in this direction and a large audience followed the performance with deep interest.

"THE Lone Wolf's Daughter", the feature talkie opening to-day at the Uptown theatre, is the greatest of the lone wolf stories by Louis Joseph Vance. Once more Bert Lytell, who created the role in silent pictures again



TETRAZZINI EMERGES ONCE MORE

The famous Italian prima donna whose glorious voice was a world sensation 1909 to 1914 has not been heard of for many seasons. But the above picture taken in London early in March shows that she is still enjoying robust health and a young husband, Pietro Vernati. She says she is in London to show Pietro "my dear England and the darling English."

comes to the screen, as the famous crackman. This time he is presented in entirely new surroundings and an entirely different medium than ever before.

Here is a super melodrama that will interest you, thrill you and keep you guessing.

Jack Arthur has built an attractive surrounding programme.

TO HAVE one outburst of laughter from the audience swiftly followed by another is the aim of every writer of comedy, but there are few whose aims have been so completely realized as Mark Swan, the author of "She Walked in Her Sleep", which is to be presented at the Victoria Theatre next week. This comedy is a delicious piece of levity, with a strong spice of the absurd and has to do with the sleep-walking propensities of an otherwise charming girl.

FEW pianists of our day arouse more public interest than Harold Bauer who plays in this city on Wednesday, April 3rd under the local management of Norman Withrow.

Europe knew Mr. Bauer as an accomplished concert violinist before Paderewski became interested in the young musician and started him forward on his pianistic career, a career in which he is internationally regarded as one of the great masters. But, as the reviewer of the New York Post has pointed out: "this remarkable artist holds a unique place among pianists of our day."

Mr. Bauer's activities and influence extend far beyond the concert hall. His achievement in the furtherance of musical art in the United States would of themselves be distinguishing.

Mr. Bauer's activities as founder and president of the Beethoven Association form an interesting chapter in the history of music in the United States. It is, however, as one of the

great interpretative musicians of our time that the general music public knows and admires this gifted and versatile musician.

A GREAT deal of interest has been created by the announcement of the Operas to be presented by the Conservatory Opera Company at Hart House Theatre next week. Madame de Turczynowicz has built up strong castes for this season's productions ensuring that the many exacting roles will be filled most satisfactorily. "The Peasant Cantata" by Bach, which precedes Purcell's "Dido and Aeneas" will be presented in an original stage version. The translation and arrangement has been largely made by Dr. Ernest MacMillan, who also conducts the performances of both this and "Dido and Aeneas". To most concert and theatre goers Bach in the light vein in which he is presented here, will be in the nature of a revelation. Gay dance tunes, folk songs and light arias; the character of the composer himself directing the performance; the jolly peasant characters—all combine to make the presentation most attractive.

The Conservatory Opera Co. has been fortunate in securing the services of Arthur Lismer in the designing of costumes and sets for these productions. Colla Tait will be in charge of lighting and stage management.

CAPTAIN H. BEVERLY HEIGHAM of Greenwich, Connecticut, has been spending several weeks in Canada as representative of the Ehrich Galleries of New York. It is probable that as a result of his visit that a number of works by the famous British portrait painters of the eighteenth century will find a permanent place in Canadian galleries.



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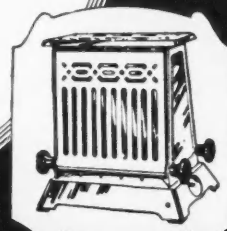
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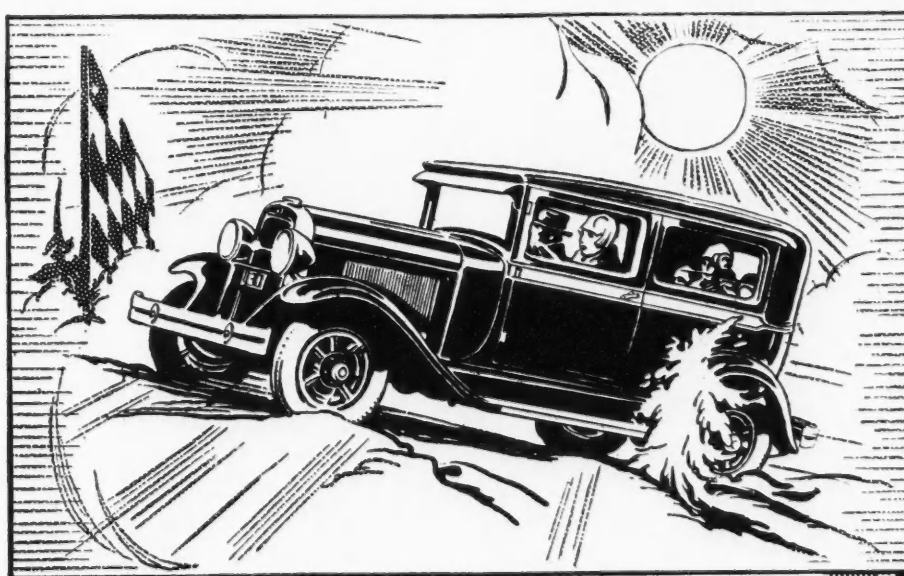
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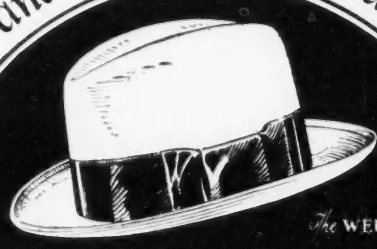
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"I took a long walk yesterday," said the bore.

"Take another, old man," said his host. "It will do us both good."

—*Tit-Bits.*

KNOWS HIS GRAVY

"Oh, Mr. Lamebrane, you have egg spilled all over the front of your coat."

"That's all right, I look well in anything I eat."—*West Point Pointer.*

HER MOTHER

Her Mother—I should think you'd be frightfully cold in that low-cut waist.

Fanny Philip—Why, no. Don't you see I'm wearing my winter beads?

—*Detroit News.*

ELIZABETH

"Elizabeth has been looking pretty blue lately."

"Yes, her fiancé just got married."

—*Everybody's Weekly.*

AND THAT'S HOW IT STARTED

Macbeth's Sentinel (upon spying Birnam Wood mov'-dunsinward)—

"Cheese it, the cops!"—*Lord Jeff.*

SOLVED THE DIFFICULTY

The pompous and influential-looking man settled himself in the best arm-chair the room contained.

"Well," he said to the master of the school, "I've made my fortune and I retire to-morrow. I feel that I'd like to do something for the old school. I wish I could remember the studies I excelled in and then—"

"Oh," interrupted the scholarly professor softly, "in my classes you slept most of the time."

"Marvellous!" beamed the old boy.

"I'll endow a new dormitory."

—*Answers.*

FELLOW SUFFERER

A landlord wrote to his tenant:

"Dear Sir:—I regret to inform you that my rent is much overdue. Will you please forward me a check?"

Back came the reply: "Dear Sir:—I see no reason why I should pay your rent. I can't pay my own."—*Tit-Bits.*

COMPARATIVE STRANGERS

They were alleged to have written liquor prescriptions for fictitious persons, most of whom they had never seen.—*Wichita Falls (Texas) paper.*

RAISING THE LIMIT

"I use for a five-day week. How 'bout you, Sam?"

"Man! I use for a five-day week-end."

—*Vancouver Province.*

JOURNEY'S END

Lady (in a pet store)—"I like this dog, but his legs are too short."

Salesman—"Too short! Why, madam, they all four reach the floor."

—*Mugwump.*

IN OUR LANGUAGE

"In our language," an advertisement declares, "sole may stand for fish or leather." In our restaurants it often stands for a combination of the two.

—*Everybody's Weekly.*

THE HORSE FOR HIM

Farmer Hayseed was notoriously mean, and having purchased a horse at the market sale, he wondered whether he had not been too extravagant.

However, he led the animal home and gave it a pail of clean water. The horse sniffed at it with dignified disapproval and walked away.

Next the farmer gave it a feed of corn, but once again his generosity was refused.

"Ah," murmured Hayseed to himself, "if only I was sure ye were a good worker, ye're just the horse I've been lookin' for!"

—*Answers.*

DESPERATION

Desperation prevailed in the office of the *Daily Tab*. Strong men bowed their heads in grief and weak men were out of the picture altogether. It was obvious that stark tragedy was in the air.

"My Gosh, Bill!" groaned the managing editor. "Nothing scandalous has happened for twenty-four hours! What'll we ever do for the front page?"

"Aw, don't get discouraged, Steve," the city editor comforted. "Something'll happen. I've still got faith in human nature."

—*American Legion Monthly.*

PASS THE HAMMER

Roger—"Mummy, I have such a surprise for you!"

Mummy—"What is it, darling?"

Roger—"I've swallowed a nail!"

—*Passing Show.*

IF WE COULD ONLY

If we could only see ourselves as others see us, we'd never speak to them again.—*London Calling.*

CASE FOR A CLUB

Husband (testily, after going down badly at bridge)—"You might have guessed I had no heart, partner."

Wife (sweetly)—"Quite, but I thought you had a brain, darling."

—*Ottawa Citizen.*

Simpson's University Scholarship Essay Contest

Open now to boys and girls attending Collegiate Institutes or similar schools



HAVE you started your essay? The boy and the girl who submit the best essays will win for themselves the honor of going to University with a four-year scholarship and in addition immediate bonuses of \$100 in cash. Forty-eight other students will receive cash prizes. Write for Free Booklet now.

"The Romance of Greater Simpson's"

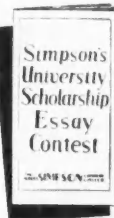
THIS is the subject on which everyone will write. You will find it fascinating — and not too difficult. There are many features to describe — the store itself, particularly the imposing new extension; the merchandise and how it is secured; the value of Simpson's to the community and the Dominion—the subject lends itself to picturesque and entertaining description.

Regular Tours of Store

Daily throughout the contest there will be regular tours of the store directed by guides. Tours start at 10 a.m., 12 noon, 2 p.m. and 4 p.m. from Tour Bureau, Sixth Floor, Queen Street, Center.

This FREE Booklet will help you!

Complete rules and helpful hints about the contest are contained in a twelve-page booklet now ready. Secure your copy in the Young Men's or Junior Misses' departments; at the Charge Office, Fourth Floor, or at the Tour Bureau, Sixth Floor. Or write to the Contest Manager and a copy will be mailed to your home.



Read These Rules Now!

1. The Contest opened March 23rd and closes at 5:30 p.m. April 15th.
2. Every boy or girl who has passed his or her entrance examinations, and is now attending a collegiate institute, high school, private school, etc., taking a course of study leading towards final examinations for University entrance, is eligible to compete.
3. Essays must not be less than 500 words or more than 1,000 words in length. They must be neatly written or typed on one side of the paper only.
4. Essays must be certified to be the sole work of the contestant by the contestant's parent, guardian, teacher or clergyman.
5. Essays must be based on the one given subject—"The Romance of Greater Simpson's." This subject may be treated from any angle or angles desired.
6. Essays must be mailed to the Essay Contest Editor, Robert Simpson Company, Limited, or deposited with this address at the Charge Office, on the Fourth Floor, Bay Street, Essays mailed with the post mark not later than 5:30 p.m. April 15th, will be accepted.
7. No correspondence can be entered into on this subject by officials of The Robert Simpson Company, Ltd.
8. Essays should bear the contestant's name, address, age and school attended on the upper right-hand corner of the first page.
9. No employee of Simpson's, nor any relative of such employee, will be entitled to compete in this contest.
10. The decision of the three independent judges who are not connected in any way with The Robert Simpson Company, Limited, must be considered final.

Contest Closes April 15th

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Special Prize to School of Boy First Prize Winner—\$25 Picture.

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Special Prize to Mother, Father or Guardian of Girl First Prize Winner—\$25 Cash.

"Den amerikanischen Filmkomiker Chester Conklin fragte man: 'Wer war die Dame, mit der ich Sie gestern ausgehen sah?' Worauf Chester Conklin antwortete: 'Das war keine Dame. Das war meine Frau!'"

—*Mein Film (Germany).*

COUE STUFF

"George, dear, why do you shut your eyes so tight when you kiss me?"

"I'm trying to make myself believe you're Greta Garbo."—*Denton Flamingo.*

SAFE

An old lady was going down a coalmine for the first time in her life. As the cage descended she suddenly noticed how she and the rest of the party were dependent upon a single rope.



The sword swallower gets a fish-bone caught in his throat.

—*Alabama Gajoler.*

"Do you think it's quite safe?" she asked rather anxiously of a miner as she glanced at the rope.

"Safe as the bank, ma'am," returned the grimy miner cheerfully. "There's nothing to be afraid of. These ropes are guaranteed to last exactly twelve months, and this ain't due to be renewed until to-morrow."

"What's a joint account, Pop?"

"It's an account where one person does the depositing and the other the withdrawing."—*Judge.*

EQUAL RIGHTS

I went home late, removed my shoes, and played a sneaking game Up the front stairs. But lo! Ahead, My wife was doing the same!

—*Albany Knickerbocker Press.*

WAITING LIST

Suburban Neighbor—"Is Mr. Jones at home?"

Domestic—"No, sir; but I'll tell him you called. What shall I say you wanted to borrow?"—*London Punch.*

A WORD TO THE WISE

Candidate—"It is my intention to conduct a bunkless campaign."

Publicity—"Well, brother, and I'm just the guy that's got the boloney to put that hokey over."

—*College Humor.*

All Hollywood is upset over the report that the latest sound camera records the still small voice.

—*Goblin.*

Announcing Our Fifth Annual Tour To Western Canada, the Canadian Rockies and Pacific Coast.

Arrangements have now been completed for the Kerr-Bryson Fifth annual personally conducted all-expense tour to Western Canada, the Canadian Rockies and the Pacific Coast, leaving Toronto July 24th, returning August 14th.

The party will travel via Canadian National Rys., train and steamship services, visiting most of the principal cities and points of interest in the west. The route will include a comprehensive tour of the Canadian Rockies; the famous Triangle Tour of British Columbia; a 550-mile steamer sail through the "Inside Passage" of the North Pacific Coast and the entrancing sail through the Great Lakes—to mention only some of the outstanding features.

Plan now to join this party. An illustrated descriptive booklet is available and copy will be gladly mailed, free of charge, upon application to Martin Kerr, 4 Beulah Avenue, Hamilton, Ont., A. E. Bryson, 44 Silverthorne Avenue, Toronto, Ont., or H. C. Bourlier, General Passenger Agent, Canadian National Rys., Toronto, Ont.



SATURDAY NIGHT

WOMEN'S SECTION



TORONTO, CANADA, MARCH 30, 1929

TO KNIGHT OR NOT TO KNIGHT *By P. O'D*

THE Canadian Parliament has in its wisdom—presumably after prayer, fasting, and prolonged wrestlings of spirit—refused to allow its illustrious fellow-citizens the privilege of decorating their names with glittering and honorific prefixes. They may have all the letters they like after their names, but nothing in front. The stern edict still stands that there are to be no more "Sirs" or "Lords"—for all we know, there might even be a few Canadian "Marquises" and "Dukes," if the friendly British Government had its way.

It seems an awful lot to refuse, and for one I cannot help regretting it. Not that I have any personal expectations in the matter. The chance that even so watchful and appreciative a monarch as King George would wish to dub me "Sir Peter" or "Lord Skibbereen" seems unflatteringly remote. If ever the venerable birthplace of the "O'D's" blossoms into a title, someone else must wear it—and I wish him luck. But even though I run no risk of being caught some day and given the accolade before I can prevent it, I still like titles in other people. They lend variety and interest to the otherwise dull uniformity of the democratic social level. Besides, there is always the fun of watching the newly ennobled trying to carry on under the burden of the distinction. I can think of some Knights who have brightened many a weary hour for the rest of us. And when the Knights were not especially amusing, sometimes their illustrious consorts—but that, I realize, is not a chivalrous suggestion. Besides, ladies usually meet such social tests with much more grace and assurance than mere man can muster up.

One would like to think that Parliament in its decision was influenced by very high and enlightened ideals of democratic equality. One would like to regard the verdict as the loud and triumphant expression of the pioneer spirit which has made Canadians the splendid fellows they are, ready to do business with anybody, regardless of rank or origin, so long as there's money in it. One suspects, however, that the Members of Parliament had one ear to the ground—it being a physical impossibility to have both—in the endeavor to hear what the "boys" at home in the constituencies thought about titles, and that they probably voted in accordance with their interpretation of that distant rumble. But they were wrong. They may, conceivably, have had reasons for believing that "the boys" wouldn't stand for it, but they were wrong. Right here is where I take issue with Parliament, though it is quite possible that Parliament will never discover I have done so.

It has been said that the complete atheist does not exist; and there are probably few of us who would be inclined to question the profound truth of that statement. But it seems to me equally true and similarly irrefutable that the complete democrat does not exist either. Human nature simply will not have it. Good Canadians are brought up in the pious tradition that all men are equal—and a very good way it is to bring them up, too—but we don't any of us really believe it, and we wouldn't dream for a moment of acting on it if we did. Men may be born equal (loud cries of "No, no!" and "Rubbish!" from the Eugenists), but if they are, the equality is all over in the first ten minutes. After that, it is a race with first, seconds, thirds, and also-rans.

As a matter of fact, pure democracy is a dream, a counsel of perfection, a lovely but unattainable ideal. We may in moments of spiritual exaltation wish it were actually true, but it is very improbable that we would like it if we got it. There is something ineradicable in the human breast which demands distinctions of rank, just as surely as it demands distinctions of dress; and there is no more chance of making and keeping people socially equal by restrictive legislation, than there is of keeping them sober by the same fooling expedient. So why not let the Tree of Honors sprout its annual crop of knight-hoods and baronetries and even peerages for Canadians, as well as for the citizens of other sections of our mighty Empire? It is true that the handles may be fitted to some queer names, and the little gilt coronets may descend upon some singularly corrugated foreheads. But what of that? The good sense and good humor of the public will accept it as part of the game. No one proposes to ban wealth just because some portentous pachyderms seem to have carted off quite a lot of it. Besides, think of the titles that have already got by without police protection or mass-meetings of protest!

What I say is, let us have Government Control of the title-supply, and let them be rationed out in some reasonable proportion. The system works very well in distribution of those joyous fermentations and distillations known to less scientific minds under the generic description of "booze." And if in a matter so vital to the national happiness and well-being, why not in this comparatively trifling business, which is rather a matter of the national vanity and ingrained and incorrigible human snobishness?

Since people like titles and demand titles—since, in any case, they go on giving titles to themselves and one another with a pathetic persistence—the obviously sensible thing seems to be to put the whole business on an efficient and popular basis. If we've got to have Knights, let's have lots of them! Very modestly I would like to suggest the establishment of a Title Board, with branches in the various large centres to deal promptly and directly with local applications. And if the only qualification for ennoblement which the officials seriously consider should be the size of the candidate's contribution to the political war-chest, what harm is done? It is, after all, the time-honored system. Besides, it seems only fair that people who long for such glittering gewgaws should be made to pay for them. Even a recognized scale of charges—but perhaps this savors too frankly of commercialism. It has the further objection that you never can tell how much there is in a man, until you shake him thoroughly down.

In the meantime, think of the unofficial traffic in titles of one sort and another, which goes on without let or hindrance! Think of all the "Honorables" who gaze majestically about—most of them with no more real claim to that designation than they have to a salute of twenty-



Heap Big Chief Mackenzie King, S.S.O.W.

one guns. Think of the army of "Colonels," who bring into certain sections of Canadian society the authentic atmosphere of the more mountainous regions of Kentucky and Tennessee. Think of all the gentlemen, who for long and undistinguished lives are known as "Judge," on the strength of having sat for a brief while as a police magistrate, or having been appointed a Justice of the Peace. Of course, we sometimes save our pedantic consciences with the reminder that these are "courtesy titles," the suggestion being that when you consent to address a man by one of them, he has reason to feel flattered and grateful. Perhaps he is, the first few times. But he very quickly gets to the point where he feels insulted if you don't—and so you do.

To come down to what might be called the fraternal plane, every Canadian town is full of "Most High and Worshipful Masters," "Most Noble's" and "Most Exalted's" who in the more ordinary occasions of life do up sugar in brown-paper parcels, or invent romantic fiction about the tenderness of steaks, or come without their tools to mend the leak in the kitchen sink. And still Parliament is of the opinion that the "boys" would view with stern disapproval any attempt to restore titles! Incidentally, it is small wonder that the Ku Klux Klan had recruits pouring in by the thousand with ten-dollar bills clutched in their horny hands. Any organization that gives a man a chance to be called a "King Kleagle" or an "Imperial Klizard" or even a "Klounciller," would naturally be besieged by poor fellows pining for some sort of titular distinction.

Among the arguments adduced by the opponents of titles—I am forced to admit that there are a number of people, who, in their public utterances, at least, seem to view such things with deep repugnance—I have noted the oft-repeated suggestion that to admit more titles into Canada would be to perpetuate old-world traditions which have no proper place in the austere simplicity of Canadian social life. By all means, say these gentlemen, let them have titles in England, where titles have existed since the Norman Conquest, perhaps even the Roman Conquest, and where nine-tenths of the population is used to kowtowing and the other tenth to being kowtowed to. But not in Canada, where every man is as good as his neighbor, in theory, at least, though in practice the neighbor quite often has something different to say on the subject. The whole thing is a relic of feudalism, these gentlemen always declare, and this is supposed to be the final and complete knock-out. The implication is that people haven't any feuds in Canada, or those they have are fought out on different lines.

So far as I may be permitted to express my personal preferences, I may say that my fancy in titles runs to the well-known and long-established brands. If at some future time, when Parliament has changed its mind, that illustrious Canadian citizen, William Doodingle, is singled out for social promotion, and is to be known thenceforward by some other name than plain "Mister" Doodingle, or "Old Bill" Doodingle, I do not see that they could do very much better than dub him "Sir William" Doodingle. The "Sir" is short, simple, soothing, and serviceable. Besides, we all know what it represents—probably about twenty thousand or so to the "slush fund." The same applies to all the other titles, even up to "Marquis" or "Duke," though these are now so exalted as to be practically off the market. But the principle holds just the same. The fact that these various designations were introduced in England by the Normans, doesn't worry me in the least. After all, the Norman Conquest is part of our history, too, and why shouldn't our Canadian peerage be firmly grafted—perhaps the word "graft" is a little unfortunate, but you know what I mean—why shouldn't it, I say, be firmly attached to the ancient root?

At the same time, with characteristic breadth and fairness of mind, I feel that there is something to be said for the point of view of those intense nationalists, who insist that everything good in Canada should be home-made and preferably invented by themselves. One would like, if at all possible, to meet their ideas and enlist their support. It is clear that Canada must have a nobility of some sort—(I pause for a dissenting voice. None? Carried!)—and since they refuse to accept the imported brands which we all know so well, and which in the past have given so much satisfaction to their users, the only thing to do is to see if we cannot devise a series of substitutes which will be indigenous and possess the necessary local flavor.

If public opinion is against the establishment in Canada of a branch of the Order of the Garter—especially as the girls have long since given up wearing the things, and prefer to hold up their stockings by a complicated arrangement of elastic pulleys—the obvious plan is to start an Order of our own. How about a Most Noble and Exalted Order of the Beaver? I offer it mildly as a suggestion, but there is a lot to be said of it. The beaver is a most respectable and industrious animal, and already occupies a prominent place on the national escutcheon. Besides, it is intimately associated with the timber industry and water-powers and that sort of basic national activity. Altogether, it would be hard to beat the beaver.

The only objection I can see is that there might at first be some difficulty about the title which would naturally accompany membership in the Order. Unfortunately, a certain amount of humor of a low and hairy character has become associated with the name of this dignified and admirable rodent. It is, therefore, conceivable that a gentleman with the aspiration to become Sir Aloysius Dilberry, Bart., or something of that sort, might even refuse flatly to let himself be honored with the title. Beaver Dilberry, Two Dams, or Three Dams, according to the grade of nobility. Of course, in time this prejudice could be overcome, but there is no use blinking the fact that it exists. It would require tact, that's all, and a great deal would depend on the care with which the original members, the King Beavers, so to speak, were selected. If they were sufficiently illustrious, the others would crowd eagerly in without worrying about anything—not a single dam, in fact.

In case the objection to an Order of Beavers should prove insuperable, however, I would like to offer as an alternative the Most Glorious Order of the Wigwam. It would have many advantages. In the first place, it would be a handsome compliment to the original owners of the country, and a tardy but generous recognition of the splendid energy with which they scalped and tomahawked one another, and so made way for the real-estate booms, the mining booms, the pulp-and-paper booms, and the other superb developments of the Canada we all know and love. (Prolonged and riotous applause.) And, in the second place, it would offer magnificent opportunities for impressive regalia. A full meeting of the members of the Order of the Wigwam in their feathers and war-paint, doing the Snake Dance around the Leader of the Opposition or some other distinguished sacrificial victim, would be worth going a long, long way to witness. In comparison the ceremonial gatherings of the Order of the Bath or the Order of Michael and George would look like a Masonic funeral. There would, in fact, be no comparison.

Another great advantage of the Order of the Wigwam is that it immediately suggests a whole series of nicely graded titles, analogous to those in existing orders of nobility. We have, for instance, the Companions of the Bath, the Knights Commander of the Bath, and the Grand Crosses of the Bath. In the same way, we could have in the Order of the Wigwam, the Chiefs, the Big Chiefs, and the Heap Big Chiefs. For example's sake, Heap Big Chief Mackenzie King, S.S.O.W. (Supreme Scalper Order of the Wigwam) is a title of which any man, however highly placed or however big his majority, might well be proud.

The only difficulty which occurs to me at the moment is in the matter of the titles for the ladies. If, in the institution of this noble order, we were to stick closely to the Indian model, I am afraid that we should have to distinguish them by the homely but expressive title of "Squaw." As in the case of "Beaver," this word has already what I might describe as a somewhat uncomplimentary connotation. The consort of one of the new Canadian noblemen, being addressed for the first time as Squaw Jones or Squaw Brown, might forget that it was the language of ceremonial respect. In fact, it is more than likely that the ladies would refuse to have anything whatever to do with the business. And this would be exceedingly awkward because, as we all know, the sole reason why nine men out of ten accept titles at all is to gratify the desire of their wives for a similar distinction.

No doubt a way could be found around this difficulty. It is possible that there are other and prettier Indian names for the wives of chieftains. But even if it should be "Squaw" or nothing, there is still hope. It is astonishing how quickly words can be given new and more honorable meanings. Take the title of "Dame," for instance, which is now held in high and deserved respect. To be

made a "Dame" is to-day a distinction which any lady might well covet, knowing that all her dearest friends would eat their hearts out in envious wonder at her good fortune. And yet, only a few years ago, the man would have taken his social life in his hands and possibly his other lives as well, who dared so to address them. Thus does established custom perform its daily miracles. Heaven only knows but that one of these days ambitious ladies in Canada will be intriguing and wire-pulling and nagging their poor husbands and using all sorts of wicked feminine arts on Members of the Cabinet, for no other purpose than to procure for themselves this now despised title of "Squaw." And there you are!

Somewhat too Much Love

A FAMOUS French novelist, M. Pierre Hamp, said the other day that far too much is being written about love, for the average man has very little time each day for love-making, whilst civilization these days has something more to do.

Startling as Mr. Hamp's opinion sounds, there is much truth in it. We do pay far less attention, devote far less time to love than contemporary literature would have us think. And as a matter of fact, our interests now are so complex and varied, our lives are so swift, that we really are paying less attention to the romance of love than we used to do.

I have concluded from observations of my own and the opinions of many people I have met that the supreme sole motive for marriage, love-blushes, fluttering pulses, a thousand sweet illusions—is swiftly passing. More and more the realistic younger generation is founding its marriages on a comradeship basis.

Possibly in the new freedom of women, the new frank relations between sexes, has a good deal to do with this, as I think, saner state of affairs. For long years women were wrapped away, carefully and deliberately kept from natural contact with men. Mamas refused to allow their daughters to be alone in the same room with young men, much less go out to a dance alone, or meet a man for motor rides, tennis parties, games of golf and so on.

The result was that the girl was good at loving, but not at friendship. She adored a man romantically without understanding him. She demanded a thousand attentions, a thousand marks of high devotion. She had so little conception of his work, his masculine interests, that she demanded that he should make his life revolve around her, sacrifice, if need be, everything for her.

Modern girls are neither so exacting nor so silly. They no longer expect a man to be forever telling them how beautiful they are and how much he loves them. They are learning to make comradeship the basis of marriage. And they are right. A man and a woman will go down the ways of life together more safely and more happily if they can laugh at one another's jokes than if, in the days of their engagement and the first months of their marriage, they thrill one another and ache for one another without having any more enduring bonds of temperament and shared interests.

Love is seldom a sound basis on which to found a life partnership unless there are other things beside—those things which, blended, form the basis of lasting companionship. Two people can love passionately without having really anything to talk about when they are alone together and that won't make for happiness when they have been five years married.

It is, perhaps, significant that in America where the natural attraction of a pretty girl for a young man is called "love" and is promptly made the reasons for a rapturous wooing and a breathless marriage, the divorce rate is at the startling high figure of one in eight; whilst in France, where marriages are arranged, the divorce rate is very low and married happiness is the rule rather than the exception.

Night

Swiftly walk over the western wave,
Spirit of Night!
Out of the misty eastern cave—
Where, all the long and lone daylight,
Thou wovest dreams of joy and fear
Which make thee terrible and dear—
Swift be thy flight!

Wrap thy form in a mantle grey,
Star-inwrought!
Blind with thine hair the eyes of Day,
Kiss her until she be wearied out,
Then wander o'er city and sea and land,
Touching all with thine opiate wand—
Come, long-sought!

When I arose and saw the dawn,
I sigh'd for thee;
When light rode high, and the dew was gone,
And noon lay heavy on flower and tree,
And the weary Day turn'd to her rest,
Lingering like an unloved guest,
I sigh'd for thee.

Thy brother Death came, and cried,
"Wouldst thou me?"
Thy sweet child Sleep, the filmy-eyed,
Murmur'd like a noontide bee,
"Shall I nestle near thy side?"
Wouldst thou me? And I replied,
"No, not thee!"

Death will come when thou art dead,
Soon, too soon—
Sleep will come when thou art fled,
Of neither would I ask the boon
I ask of thee, beloved Night—
Swift be thine approaching flight,
Come soon, soon!

—Percy Bysshe Shelley (1792-1822).



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GARTER BLOOMER No. 120
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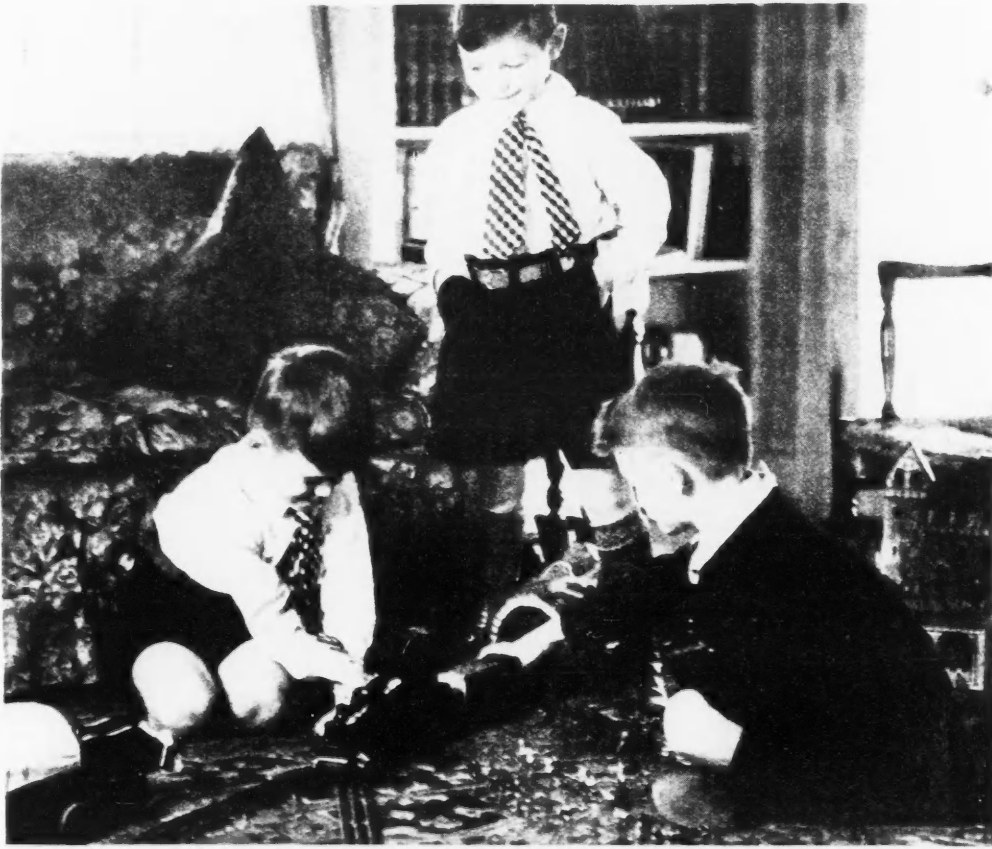
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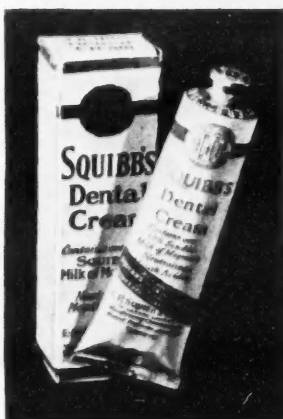
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SQUIBB'S DENTAL CREAM

The Onlooker in London

Romance of the Portland Vase

A CERTAIN mystery surrounds the identity of "William Lloyd," the man who smashed the Portland vase in February, 1845. He is described in the account of his trial as tall and delicate-looking, and very sullen and reserved. He refused his name and address, but was identified by his landlady as William Lloyd, describing himself as a scene painter at Covent Garden, with relations in Dublin, whence he came. Later it was stated that he was really a student of Dublin University on vacation in London. He was very anxious to conceal his act from the University authorities, and apparently he succeeded in this. When released on the payment of his fine he expressed remorse for an act for which no adequate reparation could be made, and which he attributed to intemperance. He told his landlady that he had been incited by others to do what he did, but that he did not wish to give their names.

The wonderful work of Mr. Doubleday in reconstructing the Portland Vase (of ancient Roman workmanship) from the fragments into which it had been shattered—a drawing of the pieces hangs in the Gem Room of the British Museum—was only rendered possible by the fact that copies by Josiah Wedgwood were in existence. When the vase came into the possession of the Duke of Portland Wedgwood borrowed it, and it

was in his keeping for many months. He made a limited number of copies in Jasper ware of the kind which has made his name famous, and these were sold at £50 apiece. The last time that one of these copies came into the market it fetched £500. If the vase itself should eventually leave the country (as seems probable since the Duke of Portland is to offer it for sale at Christie's) all we should have to remind us of a treasure that the nation had almost come to regard as its own would be Wedgwood's work, which, faithful as it is, lacks the

of the flames, and there is still to be seen the oriel window bearing the Wynne eagle arms inset in a carved stone tablet, the old sandstone doorways and mullions, and the stone Jacobean pediments. Not the least interesting part of Gwydyr Castle is its famous garden. It has been suggested, as the castle is about midway between Llanrwst, Bettws-y-Coed, and Trefriw Spa, that the local authorities of the three resorts should move in the matter to secure the castle for development as a place of historic and public interest to visitors.

Secrets of the Factory

A REVELATION made by Lady Haig the other day reminds people that, even in these days of big



THE PORTLAND VASE

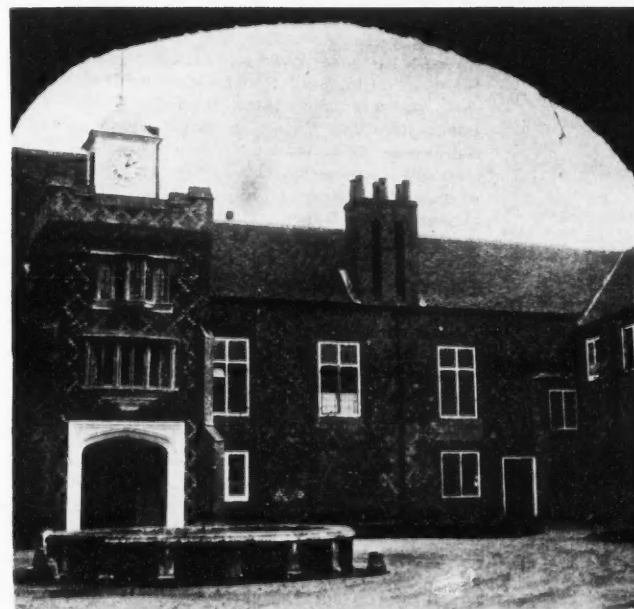
The Barberin or Portland Vase which has been on loan at the British Museum for over a century, is to be sold by order of the Duke of Portland, at Christie's.

beautiful quality of the original material.

Tudor Mansion Saved

SENTIMENT alone has prevented Gwydyr Castle, Llanrwst, North Wales, one of the most famous Tudor mansions, being removed piecemeal to America. The purchaser is Dr. G. H. B. Kenrick, K. C., of Maenan Abbey, who was legal adviser to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs at the Hague Conference in 1907, and has been Advocate-General of Bengal and principal adviser to the Government of India. "I bought the castle," he said, "for sentimental reasons. I was given to understand that the castle was being advertised for sale in the American Press and that there was every likelihood that an American purchaser would be found for it. Associated as it is with the history of the district, and still retaining much of its local and national interest, I felt that if it were possible it should be kept for the locality." Gwydyr Castle is situated half a mile from the town of Llanrwst, on the Caernarvonshire bank of the River Conway, and with its tall chimneys in castellated design is a fine example of a Tudor mansion. It was partly destroyed by fire twice—in 1922 and 1924—but the walls, by reason of their great strength, withstood the ravages

combines and mergers, and of co-operative research, there remain trade secrets that are very closely guarded. All the preserved leaves used in War Memorial poppy wreaths have to be imported from Italy, because, though experts in this country have tried many different ways, they cannot discover the particular mode of making these leaves; and Signor Mussolini has refused to ask his countrymen to open their lips. Perhaps he remembers how an Englishman, John Lombe, carried from Piedmont the secret of silk-spinning! Until only a few years ago the modern method of weaving Persian carpets was unknown outside Persia. It was revealed by a Finnish manufacturer of carpets who went on a tramp to the East in the guise of a simple workman, obtained access to a Persian factory, and soon learnt the tricks of the trade. The making of that exquisite paper known as Oxford India, by means of which a library is compressed within the space of a bookshelf, is a secret shared by the two Frowde brothers, kinsmen of the Mr. Henry Frowde who discovered it. Few cricket enthusiasts realize that the manufacture of the best cricket balls is one of the closest industries in the country. It is concentrated at Tonbridge, mainly in the hands of the Duke family, the descendants of Mr. Harry Duke who invented the cricket (Continued on Page 27)



A 13TH CENTURY FIND

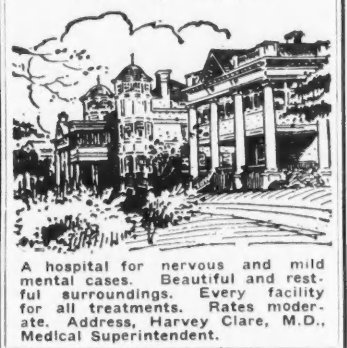
Recent renovations to the Bishop of London's Palace at Fulham has revealed some wonderful old woodwork and windows together with a fine clock tower which has been buried beneath the grime of years. Photo shows a picturesque view of the newly renovated Palace.



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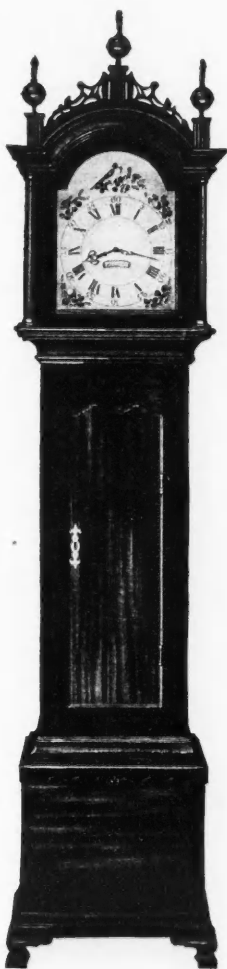
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THE Eastertide is a season which appeals to all who feel the joyousness of a festival, when the Earth is awakening to new life and loveliness. Easter means brightness and sunshine and fragrance. It is the revival, after months of dreary and bleak cold, beneath the touch of vernal warmth and gladness. It is a time when the earthly beauty is so great and joy-giving that we sometimes forget the spiritual significance of the week. Those who point out that Easter is akin to some of the spring festivals, both Roman and



ARTHUR JAMES LOCHEAD
Son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Grant Lochead, of Forest, Ontario, and grandson of Dr. and Mrs. A. D. Allen Smith, of Mitchell, Ontario.

Germanic, would do well to go farther and point out how much deeper is the significance of the Christian anniversary. In commemorating the Resurrection, the world of Christendom keeps before its members the idea of the Easter hope and what Dickens calls "that old, old fashion of immortality." We have advanced greatly in the realm of science; but we have, as yet, no answer to the centuries-old question: "If a man die, shall he live again?" It is one of the most poignant cries of the human heart, and we find a reply if we go back to that lonely tomb in Palestine and see the Risen Christ greet his wondering disciples. In modern years, the tendency has been to emphasize the trivial and the accidental in the Easter season, and chickens and rabbits have run riot in Easter cards and decorations. Surely Easter means more to us than a picturesque holiday. It is a great Christian festival, which means hope for a sorrowing world. All who have grasped the meaning of that empty tomb realize that the emblems of Easter should be such as inspire hope in the stricken soul of bereft humanity:—

"Who hath not learned in hours of faith,
The truth to flesh and sense unknown—
That Life is ever lord of Death,
And love can never lose its own?"

THERE are many things, to be said in behalf of the dictionary, although most of us regard it as a rather dull book. As a Small Person, I found the dictionary a source of daily delight and was in the habit of spending about an hour every afternoon over a bulky volume which represented to my childish mind all the learning in the world. The words, indeed, were no attraction, for I was unequal to anything beyond two syllables. It was the small pictures of



ROBERT CRAIG
One-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Swayze, Winnipeg, and grandson of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Craig, Brockville, and Mayor and Mrs. C. F. Swayze, Niagara Falls, Ontario.

birds, beasts and buildings which delighted my youthful eyes and remained with me to contribute stray but valuable bits of information. However there was one word I came across—of more than two syllables—

which refused to be forgotten. This was none other than "serendipity" which was related to a character in the "Arabian Nights" and was itself a word of magic. Many years after, when I found in a paragraph of "Who's Who" that the favorite recreation of Mr. Wilfrid Meynell was "serendipity" I formed a high opinion of that gifted writer's ability.

Now, the makers of that distinguished publication, the Oxford Dictionary, find themselves in a quandary. Their trouble arises from the supplement which they are compiling. It seems that they do not know how many new terms to include in the aforesaid supplement. There are ever so many new trade catalogues which are giving them trouble. For instance, there are forty-three shades of silk stockings to be considered. Now, it would be manifestly absurd to put in the whole forty-three shades. You see, such shades as pink, blue and fawn are entirely old-fashioned. A few weeks ago, in the course of a morning's shopping, I came to a hosiery counter and asked for a pair of light grey stockings.

"Do you want silver dew, twilight or elephant's breath?" demanded the selling authority.

I was rather bewildered at first, but decided, when shown half-a-dozen pairs, that "elephant's breath" was the desired shade. It is too much for any respectable dictionary to be expected to keep up with the varying tints of fashionable hosiery. I was shown an attractive pair called moonlight—about six dollars — "Just the thing to wear with silver shoes." I was foolish enough to acquire this moonlight pair. Within a fortnight, it was hopelessly "laddered" and consigned to the waste basket. The names I called that hosiery would certainly not do for the Oxford Supplement. So, here's luck to the dictionary and the compilers thereof!



ALAN
Son of Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Binns, of Winnipeg, and grandson of Mr. and Mrs. Sanford Evans, Winnipeg.

"THERE IS NO DEATH"

There is no death! The stars go down,
To rise upon some fairer shore;
And bright in Heaven's jewelled crown
They shine forevermore.
There is no death! The dust we tread
Shall change beneath the summer showers
To golden grain or mellow fruit,
Or rainbow-tinted flowers.
The granite rocks disorganize
To feed the hungry moss they bear;
The forest trees drink daily life
From out the viewless air.
The bird-like voice whose joyous tones,
Made glad this scene of sin and strife
Sings now the everlasting song
Amid the Trees of Life.
Though passed beyond one tear-dimmed sight,
'Tis but a larger life to gain;
We feel their presence oft—the same,
Except in sin and pain.
And ever near us, though unseen,
The dear, immortal spirits tread;
For all the boundless universe
Is life—there are no dead.

—Lord Lytton.

The companions said, "O Prophet! why are the people of Hell mostly women?" He said, "On account of their disobedience to God and ingratitude to their husbands. Although you may do good to one of them perpetually, yet after that if they see the least fault in you, they will say, 'I never had any kindness from you!'—Saying of Mohammed.



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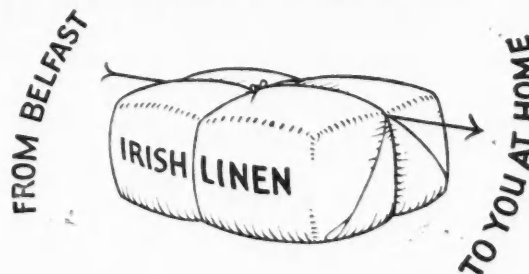
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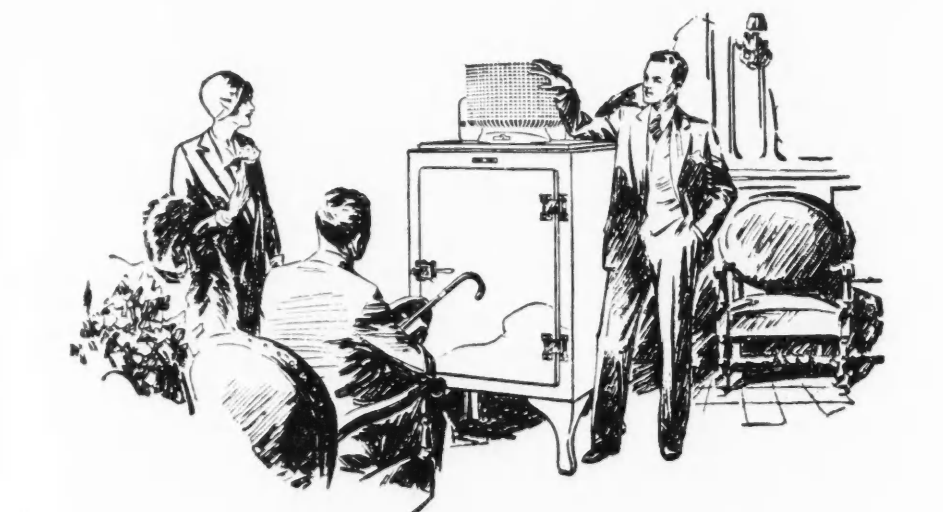
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THE DRESSING TABLE

By Valerie



IN THESE days, when so many wise words are being said about keeping youthful looks as long as possible, we are in danger of forgetting how foolish the elderly woman appears when she insists on dressing as if she were seventeen years of age. When a woman of fifty-nine, who is a grandmother, sets out on a shopping expedition, wearing a gown that is the same length as that which her grand-daughter has donned, it is surely time for dear grandmother to take a glance at a full-length mirror and see how ridiculous she looks. Her legs are thin, her knees are long, and their exposure to the ridicule of the passer-by is cruelty to the almost-old. It is true that she has covered her cheeks with rouge of a deep tint until her face looks like a garden; but the over-high colour only draws attention to the tired eyes and the wrinkles that insist on intruding. It is true that we do not see many of such frisky grandmas in Canada. Most of the grandmothers we see wear gowns of a discreet length and exercise artistic care in the matter of rouge and powder. Consequently, they grow old gracefully and understand that there is a serene charm in the years of silver.

Perhaps the most repulsive instance in fiction of the young-old woman is Mrs. Skewton, that terrible creature whom we meet in "Dombey and Son", whose beautiful daughter, Edith Granger, becomes Mr. Dombey's second wife. Mrs. Skewton dresses in much more youthful fashion than her daughter and is coquettish to a nauseating degree. Of course she revels in bright colours, and the candle shades on her dressing-table are of a radiant rose in hue. In fact, Mrs. Skewton exults in surrounding herself with all things fresh and youthful—and, of course, the consequence is that her

sallow skin and wrinkles become all the more prominent.

Mrs. Skewton becomes more unpleasant with each passing year until to see or hear her is a genuine infliction. She collects her admirers (for so she fancies all the men with whom she is acquainted) and calls them by various pet names—much

of an additional and sweeping score in the back-revealing mode predicted for this summer.

Dispatches from Paris indicate what the headlines call, more forcibly than elegantly, a bareback era. "Miss Summertime," we are told, "will have a little more covering than last year, but a little less on her back." The covered arm, the semiconcealed ankle, under the smart long sleeve and lengthened skirt, it appears, must be offset by a shapely, provocative back.

How to prepare a bent back, a sway back, a thickly padded one, a wing back, an aging one, for its début?

Look to your posture! Therein lies the secret of a back's beauty or its lack. Sitting, standing, walking, hold yourself erect. Don't stiffen your



A CHARMING MODEL
A charming Reslaw model of black tissue with brim of tulle applied with ecru lace leaves.

to the discomfort of the gentlemen so addressed. Altogether, she is such an appalling old person that one would much rather meet the most wrinkled and timeworn old dame in a coal-scuttle bonnet than this travesty of womanhood in Mrs. Skewton. Admired by none, loved by none, she finally passes from the scene—a case of flaming age.

A WRITER who always comments in an interesting style on the modes of to-day and to-morrow informs us that during the summer we shall need to be very careful about the back—to have it well creamed and nicely powdered before we appear in a backless gown.

For the girl of a thousand charms, says this authority, there is promise

back to straighten it. Lift your chest. That's the trick. Further corrective work, if needed, is found in bending and stretching exercises.

WITH all the little stars and arrows pointing vulnerable spots at you from billboard and magazine page, it takes a firm chin to keep from trembling over its impending fate. The skull and crossbones of piratic familiarity are mild promises of discomfort compared to an arrow directed at a crépy, crisscross-lined, or cushion-padded throat, says Ellen Bourne.

So keenly aware are women themselves of the vicissitudes of time upon this particular feature of the anatomy that the reminders in advertising form are but conscience stabs.



A SMART FROCK
A charming model from the house of Baroque, in black maracain with Royal and black fancy crepe de chine.

Dressing Table Coupon

Readers who wish to avail themselves of the advice of this department should enclose this coupon with their letters—also a stamped and addressed envelope. Write on one side of the paper and limit enquiries to two in number.



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ORIENTAL CREAM**

Made in White - Fresh - Rachel
Send for Trial Size
Ferd. T. Houskins & Son,
Montreal



**Moore
Pushless Hangers**

Solve the problem in hanging heavy things to walls.

15c pkts. Everywhere
MOORE PUSH-PIN CO., PHILA.
To hang up little things, always insist on Moore Push-Pins.

Hiscott Face Treatments Make You Look Young



A woman is as young as her face. If the muscles of your face have become "drawn" or "tight", or the flesh has become flabby; if there are hollows in the cheeks, if the skin is dry and disposed to wrinkle, it is time you took the wonder-working Facial Treatments, given by the Hiscott Institute. They relieve and beautify and make you look and feel years younger, even after one or two treatments. Price \$2.25 each, Six for \$12.00.

Try our famous Princess Skin Food at home. Full instructions and rules for massage with each jar. Sent anywhere on receipt of price—\$1.50.

Superfluous Hair, Warts and Moles
Permanently Removed by Electrolysis.

The only way, approved by the medical profession.

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NO toilet article is so luxurious as a fine soap. Roger & Gallet Soaps hold a world's preference for their purity, their delicate fragrance and their lasting qualities.

New importations—just received—in colorful new single cake boxes—in the famous fragrances of

Pavots d'Argent
per cake .60

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per cake .60

Fleurs d'Amour
per cake \$1.50

All popular flower odors—3 cakes in decorative box \$1.00 or 38 cents per cake

For Sale by All Best Department and Drug Stores

In Canada by
EMILE MERIOT
751 Victoria St.
Montreal



Why haven't they done something about forestalling the age imprint on throat and chin? Why aren't they doing something about it now before youth pulls up its last stakes and steals away?

Some artist of sufficient repute to be quoted on the subject of beauty said not long ago: "So long as the older woman can keep her head high and her throat young she may sit in the front ranks with beauty."

One wonders just where in the shuffle of years that satin-smooth, slender throat of girlhood disappears.



A NEW MODEL

Of printed crepe with four contrasting colors, tango, beige, mulberry and chartreuse coin spots on a black ground.

At just what age does it begin to lose its velvety smoothness and its fine architectural proportions?

It depends upon the age at which fat is permitted to coarsen it, underweight to shadow and hollow it, or neglect to encourage the deep circular wrinkles to run around it or emboss those queer "hangings" beneath the chin.

With the popularity of the bob has come more and more neck consciousness. With good reason. The shorter the hair, the sharper the throat's outline—the clearer its beauty or lack of it. The shadows furnished by fluffed-out long hair, behind which the age signs of the throat might hide their early development at least, is lifted. The frank revelation should force a woman to study her neck as conscientiously as she does her face for threatening lines and wrinkles.

One might wager with perfect surety that sixty per cent. of the women who cold-cream their faces daily venture no fraction of an inch beyond the chin and jaw line with their fingers greased for action. The care of the skin usually ends immediately where the throat begins.

Our object at this time is not to go into detail about how to care for the neck, but to aid in the propaganda for younger looking throats. The success of this depends, in my opinion, upon a wider acceptance of the skin surface of face and neck as one surface, not as two separate parts.

If you're making any beauty resolves, determine that when you cold-cream, wash, massage, and use an astringent on the face, you will continue the good work just as conscientiously and consistently to the base of the throat.



Eileen. Of course you are anxious to have your hands appear well. It is every woman's ambition to have her hands soft and white, and the nails well-kept. Shapeliness is a matter somewhat beyond us, but if the hands show signs of care, they will be attractive, whether they are large or small. Of course, if you are doing your own work, you will find it somewhat more difficult to keep the hands from having a rough appearance. Have a bottle of vinegar or half a lemon on the sink and rub your hands with vinegar or lemon juice after they have been in hot water. That will freshen and whiten the skin. Then, if you are doing rough work, be sure to wear gloves. This is necessary, even if it seems a nuisance. Then, at night, wear a pair of old gloves lined with a good cold cream. I am sending you the names of several lotions, any of which should prove beneficial. It requires constant care to keep the hands in good condition, but the result is worth while.

Florence. Dear me, what am I going to say about your crown of glory, which is losing its brightness and also decreasing in size every day? Here is a letter from a correspondent in Alberta, thanking me for sending a prescription for a certain hair tonic, and testifying to its benefits. Here is an-

other letter from a correspondent in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, declaring that she has received no benefit from the same and aforesaid hair tonic, and that her hair is coming out by handfuls. Such are the turns and changes of this life, and I hardly dare to prophesy what the tonic may do to your crown of glory. However, I am sending the prescription, in the hope that the tonic may prove a true friend. Perhaps, it is especially good for someone who lives in the West. In that case, it ought to prove helpful to you. I hope so sincerely, for hair of a chestnut colour is delightful to see; and, whatever you dream of, do not resort to bobbing — for you will rue the day you resort to the shears.

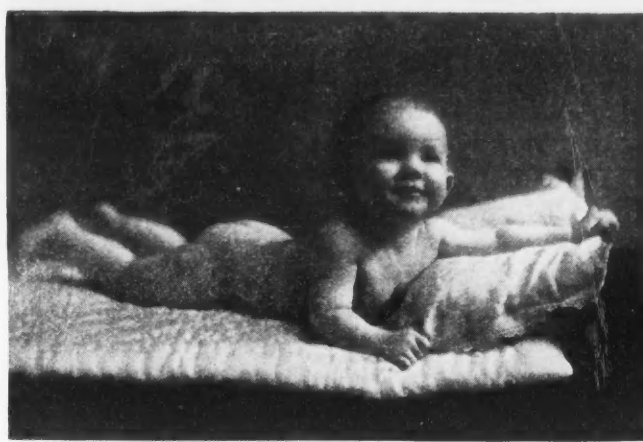
Florence. Do not be discouraged in the matter of brushing the hair. Perseverance is sure to be its own great reward. Use a little brilliantine, and you will find that the hair is much easier to manage. Rub a small portion of brilliantine on the palm of the hand, then rub the brush over the hand, and afterwards give the hair a thorough, but not too vigorous brushing. This daily brushing eventually has an enlivening effect on the hair, and will be all the more beneficial if you give the scalp a daily massage. I know all this advice sounds deadly dull, for you have heard it all before; but there is no doubt that the repeated and continuous care will result happily in the possession of hair which is a genuine contribution to beauty. The poets and artists throughout the centuries have surely not been mistaken in paying homage to a

woman's lovely tresses. Make them a frame for your face, and life will be brighter.

"Going A-Mothering"

SUNDAY, March 10, was Mid-Lent, or Mothering Sunday, says Mary MacLeod Moore in the Sunday Times. I notice that a lady who has been very active in reviving interest in this sweet anniversary is spoken of as the founder of the day. No doubt the lady in question would be the first to repudiate the statement that she founded Mothering Sunday. Considering that a day to honour mothers is a very old celebration, it is amusing, too, to read that the United States "invented" Mothers' Day, when the mothers are honoured and remembered as on no other date. Enterprising firms even supply postcards and printed forms with suitable expressions of affection to be sent to the mothers, who may or may not appreciate standardized and mechanical tokens of devotion. The florists and railways, too, do a thriving business, as sons and daughters travel home or send flowers.

Mothering Sunday dates back a great many years. From the writings of Herrick, it would appear that early in the seventeenth century young people carried simnel cakes to their mothers for Mid-Lent Sunday. In old days the boys and girls who had left



The little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred E. Garwood, of Toronto.

home made a point of going to see their mothers on that date (it is to be hoped that the fathers were allowed a little share in the festivities, but this is not mentioned), and they bore in their hands a little gift, usually a cake. This was called going a-mothering. The present of a cake has always struck me as odd, for it would seem more natural for the mother to make a cake as a special treat for the homecoming child, but this is by the way.

A Fine Day

Clear had the day been from the dawn. All chequer'd was the sky, Thin clouds like scarfs of coloured lawn. 'Till'd heaven's most glorious eye. The wind had no more strength than this, Just leisurely it blew, To make one leaf the next to kiss, That closely by it grew.

Michael Drayton.

Simple Fact

Research chemists have yet to find a more perfect dentifrice than Minty's Triple Action Tooth Paste. It cleans, polishes and protects your teeth, and keeps the gums firm and healthy. No dentifrice can do more.

Sold Everywhere

Minty's
Triple Action
tooth
paste

WHY PAY MORE?

25¢

1 Pond's Cold Cream for pore-deep cleansing is the first step in Pond's Method. Spread lavishly with upward and outward strokes, letting the fine oils sink down to the very depths of your pores.

2 Pond's Cleansing Tissues remove cold cream gently, completely. And such an economy of towels and laundry! Thistledown soft and safe for sensitive skin—the second delightful step in Pond's Method.

3 Pond's Skin Freshener is the third step in Pond's Method. Always use after cold cream cleansing. It banishes oiliness; closes the pores; tones, firms the skin, leaving it fresh as a rose.

4 Pond's Vanishing Cream is the finishing touch of Pond's Method. Apply before you powder. It protects your skin and gives it the pearly lustre of youth and makes your powder cling for hours.

Among the many beautiful women who use Pond's four products are:

The Countess Howe
(who was Viscountess Curzon)

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr.

Lady Louis Mountbatten

La Marquise de Polignac

Lady Lavery

Pond's
4 delicious Aids

to Swift clean Beauty of Skin

SWIFT, CLEAN-CUT, runs the modern rhythm. Young, clean of line is the modern silhouette. Alert and beautiful are modern faces—eyes bright with zest of life, clear skin kept firm and young with modern care.

Pond's famous Method is the open secret of the meticulous grooming of skin that modern life exacts, yet must achieve upon the wing.

No time? No matter!

Pond's four simple steps, once fixed in habit, are swift yet scientific in the precision of their effect.

Pond's four delicious aids to beauty are the utmost modern science can offer in exquisite fineness, in amazing efficacy.

Light and pure, Pond's Cold Cream cleanses

your skin immaculately, and Pond's new Tissues, soft, absorbent, remove the cream with welcome economy of laundry and towels.

Pond's Freshener keeps your skin fresh and young looking, and Pond's delicious Vanishing Cream makes your powder cling for hours.

Chic and beautiful women everywhere use these famous four products in their daily régime for home treatment of the skin. They owe their lovely complexions to these four simple steps, which they practise faithfully.

FOLLOW POND'S METHOD: One! Cleanse thoroughly with Pond's Cold Cream... Two! Wipe away cream and dirt with Pond's new Cleansing Tissues... Three! Close pores, tone,

firm the skin with Pond's new Freshener, banishing oiliness... Four! Smooth on a little Pond's Vanishing Cream for powder base and protection.

Give your skin this complete care as often as you need it through the day. At bedtime thoroughly cleanse with Cold Cream and remove with Tissues. Try this swift, sure Method!

Send 10¢ for Pond's 4 preparations

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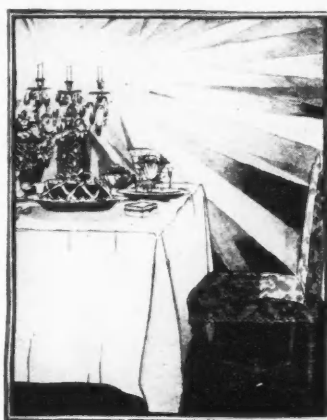
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without a care or worry on your part, affording every conceivable luxury and attendance, delightful lounge, reception rooms, unexcelled restaurant service—that, briefly is the distinctive appeal of the Alexandra Palace.

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Do gum troubles start at the dinner table?

DENTISTS agree that our modern diet is to blame for most gum troubles—the troubles that so often follow the appearance of "pink tooth brush." For our food—lacking in fibre and roughage—is powerless to stimulate the gums.

Most practitioners recommend gum massage—with the brush or with the fingers—to provide the exercise gums need. And hundreds of dentists ask their patients to brush their gums as well as their teeth with Ipana Tooth Paste. For Ipana contains ziralol, an antiseptic and hemostatic peculiarly beneficial to soft, weak gum tissue.

Try Ipana for one month

Ipana is a tooth paste with a fine, clean taste and a remarkable power to whiten the teeth. The coupon brings a ten-day tube, which will quickly prove these things. But a full size tube from the nearest drug store makes a fairer test, for it contains over a hundred brushings—enough to demonstrate Ipana's power to tone and strengthen your gums!

IPANA TOOTH PASTE

MADE IN CANADA

BRISTOL MYERS CO. Dept. E-8
1239 Bloor St. Montreal, P. Q.
Kindly send me a trial tube of IPANA TOOTH PASTE. Enclosed is a two-cent stamp.

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Announcements
BIRTHS - ENGAGEMENTS
MARRIAGES - DEATHS
\$1.00 PER INSERTION
All Notices must bear the Name and Address
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BIRTHS
LARTER—At Saint John, N.B., on February 17th, to Major and Mrs. Alfred C. Larter, (nee Doris De Veber) a daughter.



Mr. Sidney T. Smith of Winnipeg, Dr. J. G. Inkster and Professor Baker of Toronto were luncheon guests of the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario at Government House, on Wednesday of last week.

Colonel and Mrs. Agar Adamson, of Chelsea Park Gardens, London, England, and of Port Credit, Ontario, are returning to Canada in April.

Boxholders for the Carnival of the Toronto Skating Club at the Arena on April 4-5-6 include the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, Hon. W. D. Ross, Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, Lady Eaton, Col. A. E. Kirkpatrick, Mr. T. A. Russell, Mr. Victor Ross, Mrs. G.

Davies, of Toronto, left later to join her husband, Commander Murray, senior naval officer, at Esquimalt, B. C.

Mrs. Walker Bell is again in Toronto, from Aiken, South Carolina, where she was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Allen Case, of Warren Road, Toronto.

Colonel and Mrs. F. B. Robins, of Toronto, recently left for New York, Colonel Robins to sail this week for England.

Mrs. Allan Cameron is again in Edmonton, Alta., after a visit in Ottawa where she was the guest of Mr. Cam-

Montreal to spend a few days with Sir Henry and Lady Grey before sailing for Scotland.

Mr. E. W. Beatty, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and Mr. F. E. Meredith, of Montreal, are among the latest arrivals at Hotel Traymore, Atlantic City.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Barrett of Paris, Ontario, are returning home after Easter from Bermuda, where they have been spending a month.

Mrs. Duncan MacLaren and Mrs. Norman Bastedo, of Toronto, are entertaining at a "not-out" tea for their daughters, Marion MacLaren and Jane Bastedo, on April 8.

Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Mulqueen of Toronto, are leaving early in April to sail for England.

Mrs. Gregory who has been visiting her daughter Mrs. Ian MacLaren in Toronto, will go to Montreal on the first of April to visit her son.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Ferguson, of Winnipeg, are in Montreal, guests at the Windsor.

Mr. and Mrs. George Evans are again in Toronto from Jamaica, where they spent several weeks.

Miss Susan Webb of Montclair, N.J. is a visitor in Toronto, guest of Miss Evelyn Booth.

Col. and Mrs. Allan Magee, of Montreal, have been guests of Mr. Justice and Mrs. Magee, for a few days in Toronto.

Mrs. Willis Freyseng, formerly Miss Elizabeth Bradshaw, received on Friday afternoon of last week for the first time since her marriage at her mother's, Mrs. Thomas Bradshaw's house on Glen road, Rosedale, Toronto. Mrs. Freyseng wore her wedding gown of white Oriental satin in period style embroidered in pearl and carried pink roses. Mrs. Bradshaw wore a beige satin frock and carried Richmond roses. Mrs. E. J. Freyseng was smart in beige lace and georgette and carried pink roses. Mrs. T. Bradshaw and Mrs. George Watt poured tea and coffee. The tea table was done with pink candles and pink roses. Miss Margaret Keenan, Miss Helen Home, Miss Lola Paul, Miss M. Medland, Miss Isobel Curtis, wore gowns of rose taffeta and hats of the same. Mrs. Frank Wood, Miss Dorothy Watt, Miss Irene Lovering also assisted in the tea room.

Mrs. Walter Clemes, of Toronto, entertained at bridge and tea on Friday afternoon of last week in honor of Miss Lang of Corning, New York, and Mrs. Young, of Winnipeg.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur King are again in Toronto from Florida.

The Misses McLimont, of Quebec, are visitors in Toronto this week, guests of Mrs. Hunter Ogilvie.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Cayley and Mr. and Mrs. James Lockhart, of Toronto, are sojourning at Old Point Comfort.

Miss Betty Cambie, a winter visitor in Toronto from England, is sailing with Mr. and Mrs. R. C. H. Cassels of Toronto, when they leave early in April for England.

Mrs. W. M. Goodeve, of Ottawa, is a visitor in Toronto, guest of Mrs. J. W. McWhinney of Chestnut Park.

Sir Edward and Lady Kemp, of Castle Frank, Toronto, were passengers in the S.S. Aquitania which sailed last week-end for Europe.



MRS. A. M. RUSSELL, OF TORONTO
A skilled musician and Vice-President of the Women's Musical Club of Toronto. Mrs. Russell will in all probability be the next President of the Club.

C. Cutwright, Mr. Britton Osler, Mr. J. B. Laddlaw, Mr. R. A. Daly, Mr. J. A. Tory, Mrs. W. A. Bucke, Mr. Percy Henderson, Mr. J. F. Boland, Mr. A. N. Mitchell, Col. Band, Mr. J. J. Ashworth, Hon. Charles McCrea, Prof. J. C. McLennan, Mr. Eustace Smith, Mr. W. B. McPherson, Mrs. George Broughall, Mr. H. L. Rous, Mr. D. M. Neeve, Mrs. C. E. Clarke, Mr. Eustace Bird, Lieut.-Col. Baptist Johnston, Mr. Hugh Tarbox, Mrs. J. J. Cawthra, Mrs. Ross Gooderham, Mrs. W. Campbell Macdonald, Mr. George C. Easton, Mr. W. Spencer Merry, Mrs. Main Johnson, Mr. George H. Gooderham, Mr. Alan Houston, Mr. F. A. Schulman, Mr. W. G. Reburn, Mr. Murray McCrimmon, Mr. J. J. Gibbons, Mr. C. S. Eddis, Mr. W. D. McLaren, Mr. C. D. Schurman, Mr. D. W. Harvey, Mrs. H. A. Richardson, Mr. J. W. D. Townsend, Mrs. McKee, Mrs. R. S. Harling, Mrs. Snively and Mr. Arthur Spott.

Mr. and Mrs. Max Haas of Toronto are spending the Easteride in Hamilton, guests of Mrs. Haas' parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Innes, who recently returned to Hamilton after spending several weeks in California.

Colonel and Mrs. George C. Royce are again in Toronto from North Carolina, where they were guests of Dr. and Mrs. Harold Royce.

Mr. and Mrs. Lorratt Smith are returning to Toronto this week from Santa Barbara.

Mrs. H. A. Richardson, of Toronto, entertained at a luncheon and bridge on Saturday of last week for Mrs. Bartlett of Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Colonel and Mrs. Walter Kingsmill of Toronto are leaving on Thursday of next week for Bermuda.

Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Haas of St. George Street, Toronto, are sojourning in Atlantic City.

Mrs. W. D. Black is again in Toronto from Ottawa where she was the guest of her daughter, Mrs. J. W. Strader.

Mr. and Mrs. Boris Hambourg recently returned to Toronto from Atlantic City, New York and Washington.

Mrs. Wellington Parsons of Toronto, leaves early in April for New York to meet her daughter, Mrs. Richard T. Fulford, and Mr. Fulford, who have been spending their honeymoon in Europe. Mr. and Mrs. George Hyslop will accompany Mrs. Parsons to New York.

Mrs. L. M. Murray, who arrived from England last week and spent a few days with her aunt, Mrs. Dalton

eron's parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Cameron, for several weeks.

Mrs. R. A. MacFarlane, of Toronto, with her children, recently left for Atlantic City.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell Snow are again in Toronto after a tour of several weeks in Europe.

Miss Madeleine Mara and Miss Violet Boyd of Toronto, are sojourning in Bermuda. Mr. Harold Mara is returning to Toronto after Easter.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. McClung and Mrs. Norman Jarvis of Toronto, motored to Atlantic City on Wednesday of this week.

Miss Bennett of Aberdeen, Scotland, who has been the guest of Mrs. T. J. Clark, in Toronto, recently, left for



MISS PEGGY CARTWRIGHT
Daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Conway Cartwright, of Vancouver, and granddaughter of the late Sir Richard and Lady Cartwright, of Montreal.

Facts About Tea series—No. 7.

Tea—and Mr. Rawlinson

The first pound of tea sold in England was by Daniel Rawlinson of London, in 1650. As the cost at that time was \$50.00 a pound he did not sell it very often in pound lots. Samuel Pepys tells us that Rawlinson's premises were fatally visited by the plague and later destroyed in the great London Fire.

"SALADA"
TEA
'Fresh from the gardens' S.N.

Flowers — fully express the spirit of Easter

ALL the blooms of the Easter season are on display in a gay profusion at Dunlops—roses in all their brilliant colorings—the shy fragrance of violets—sweet peas with their clinging coyness—the gorgeous radiance of the Easter lily—daffodils—tulips—hyacinths—a beautiful and delightful array of descriptive flowers from which to make your choice.

Dunlops
Limited

Easter Flowers
Telegraphed to
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Special Orders taken to fit in with any Colour Scheme and can be made in any width up to 33 feet wide, without a seam. Eight to ten weeks for delivery.

Curtains Washed and Dried Without Shrinking or Curling at the Edges


There's an art in washing curtains and drying them so that they won't shrink or curl at the edges, but will be ready to put up in all their pristine loveliness. In washing we use only pure Ivory Soap flakes and ten changes of soft water. Then we dry every curtain on a frame set to its exact size. That's what prevents the shrinking and curling at the edges. No pins or hooks are used to hold them or tear them.

We are masters of this art of washing curtains—so much so that curtains and draperies from nearly all the fine homes in Toronto are sent to us for washing. If you value your curtains, don't take chances with them. Send them to us. We will guarantee to return them in perfect condition.

Telephone Adelaide 9271 and tell us to call. If you wish, we will hold them until you are all through with your Spring cleaning.

NEW METHOD LAUNDRY
LIMITED
Adelaide 9271

"We Know How"



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A letter should breathe the personality of the sender. To attain this the letter-paper should at least be worthy of the sentiments it conveys.

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EASTER

is the time of the year you consider looking your best in your new spring attire.

Why not see Joseph & Milton's new offerings for Spring?

Newest ideas arriving continually from Paris and London.

Have you seen our window display of Silver Foxes and Sables, ranging from \$150 to \$350.

We also have one of the most modern Cold Storage Systems in Toronto—for 2½% of your own valuation you are protected against Fire, Moth and Burglary.

We will gladly give you an estimate on remodeling your Fur Coat.

Special prices quoted for early Storage period.

Joseph & Milton

95a Bloor Street W.—King. 5240
TORONTO



The Glory of Easter Conveyed through FLOWERS!

COOPER'S are displaying for your selection an elaborate array of Easter flowers and plants—Easter Lilies, Hyacinths, Tulips, Daffodils, Roses, Sweet Peas are but a few of the brilliant blooms in their colorful assortment.

COOPER Florist
Elgin 3745-6—71 King St. West
TORONTO



Major and Mrs. Osler, of Bronte, are spending several weeks in Jamaica.

Mrs. Philip Gilbert of Toronto, entertained at a luncheon and bridge on Friday of last week in honor of Lady MacLaren Brown, of London, England.

Mrs. Ferguson Burke is again in Toronto from Battlecreek.

Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Phelan and Miss Agnes Ward are again in Toronto from Hot Springs.

Mrs. S. D. Archibald of Parkersburg, West Virginia, and her children, who

Professor J. C. McLennan and Mrs. McLennan, of Prince Arthur Avenue, Toronto, entertained at a delightful tea on Saturday afternoon of last week in the Library of the Physics Building, of the University of Toronto, in honor of Professor Eyo, of the Department of Physics in McGill University, Montreal. Mrs. McLennan was smart in blue and sand color with hat to match, and for ornament she wore a diamond pendant. Professor and Mrs. W. A. Parks and Miss McLennan assisted Professor and Mrs. McLennan, and at tea in the library where the tea-table was attractively decorated with daffodils, tulips and yellow candles, Miss Molly Satterly, Miss Betty Lang, Miss Susanne Currelly



MISS PHYLLIS CAMSELL

Debutante daughter of Dr. Charles Camsell, Deputy-Minister of Mines, and Mrs. Camsell, of Ottawa, who was presented at the recent State Drawing-Room.

—Photo by Paul Horsdal.

have been visiting the former's parents, Sir William and Lady Hearst, in Toronto, have returned home.

Mrs. Leonard Morse Goddard, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. H. Anson Cartwright, in Toronto, has returned to her home in Vancouver.

Lieut.-Colonel John Forbes Michie, of St. George Street, Toronto, was a recent visitor in Montreal, guest of his sister, Mrs. James Cantlie.

Sir George and Lady Perley, accompanied by their daughter, Mrs. Irvine Robertson, are spending a few weeks in Atlantic City.

A party of Canadians including the Hon. W. Mackenzie King of Ottawa, Sir Henry and Lady Thornton, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. C. Henry, of Ottawa, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Delavin Wetmore of New York, Sir Henry Thornton's guests, are spending the Easter Season at Old Point Comfort, Virginia and are guests at the Chamberlin-Vanderbilt Hotel.

Mrs. W. H. Cross of Prince Arthur Avenue, Toronto, has been sojourning in Atlantic City, and is spending Easter in New York before returning home.

Miss Bessie Watt, of Ottawa, is a visitor in Toronto, guest of Mrs. J. K. Monroe.

Mr. Harris Hees and his daughter Miss Anna-Mae Hees are again in Toronto from New York. Miss Hees has been visiting her grandmother, Mrs. Good.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. MacLean, of Rosedale, Toronto, are in Atlantic City.

Colonel and Mrs. Sidney Band, of Toronto, are spending several days in Baltimore.

Mrs. Stephen Williams, of Montreal, is a visitor in Toronto, guest of Mrs. Gerald Ormsby.

Mrs. C. W. Jarvis is a visitor in Toronto from Fort William, guest of her son Mr. Kingsley Jarvis.

Judge and Mrs. Snider of Hamilton are spending a few weeks in St. Petersburg, Florida, where they have joined Mrs. David Thompson, of Hamilton. They expect to return home about the 12th of April.

Mr. and Mrs. William Van Horne and their guests Mr. and Mrs. Lathrop of Toronto, have been guests at the Windsor, Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Cross of Calgary, were in Montreal for a few days, guests at the Ritz-Carlton, before sailing for England.

Miss Betty Southam is again in Toronto from Montreal where she was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Southam.



A Paris original of black baku with lacquered flowers in black and white. Matching georgette scarf. At \$22.50.

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ada, and M. de Clerval, attache, at dinner on Tuesday evening at Wolseley Barracks, London, Ont., and afterwards took their guests to a skating carnival.

Mrs. John Gillespie of Toronto, is visiting her daughter Mrs. Harold Watson, in Hamilton.

Mr. and Mrs. Basil Carter, of Quebec, are visitors in Toronto for a short time, guests of Principal and Mrs. Grant.

Miss Carolyn Davidson entertained at the tea-hour recently in her home on Spadina road, Toronto, her mother, Mrs. Richard Davidson, receiving with her. The young hostess wore a rose taffeta gown in period style, with long skirt, combined with French blue. She wore gold slippers and carried an old-fashioned nosegay of variegated flowers. Mrs. Malcolm Wallace assisted in looking after the guests in the drawing-room. The dining-room, lighted with mauve and yellow candles, was in charge of Mrs. A. R. Kingsmill. The tea-table was attractively done with a large basket of spring flowers surrounded by brass candlesticks, and tall candles, and was presided over by Mrs. Alfred Gandier, Mrs. W. R. Carr, Mrs. E. A. Johnson and Mrs. P. A. Vale. The assistants were: Misses Constance Burton, Phyllis Cuthbertson, Ruth Mitchell, Eric Grant, Minnie Robinette and Helen Mondis.

Mrs. E. B. Malcolm and Mrs. Ross Malcolm of Montreal are spending a fortnight in Atlantic City, guests at The Ambassador.

Miss Marguerite Terroux, of Montreal, recently sailed in the S.S. Caronia for Europe where she will be till June.



MRS. WALTER H. BREITHAUPT, OF KITCHENER, ONTARIO.
—Photo by Ashley & Crispen

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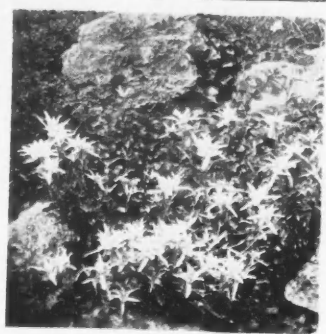


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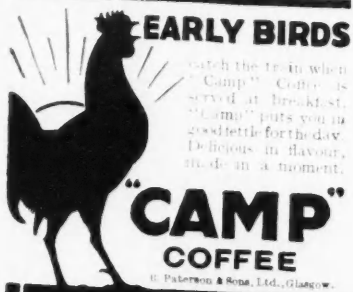
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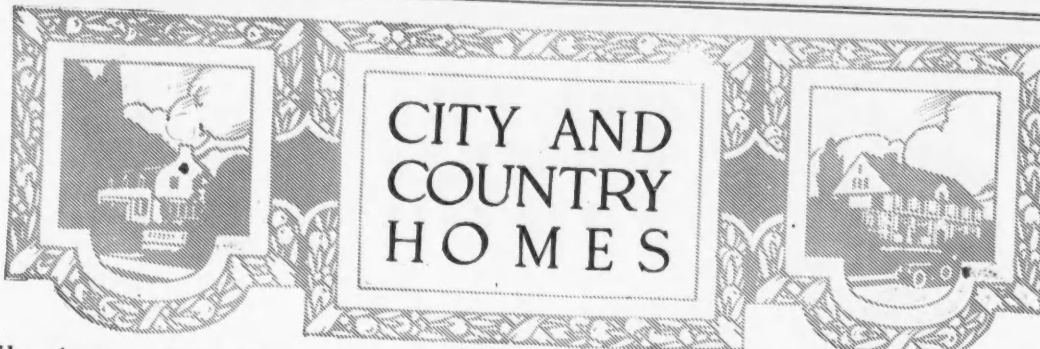
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JOWETT'S TRIBUTE TO DICKENS
Swinburne asked Jowett (the celebrated Master of Balliol), who was the greatest living writer of English. This at a time when Carlyle, Ruskin, and other famous men were alive.
Jowett hesitated a moment and said: "I shouldn't hesitate a second if Dickens were alive."
Henry Arthur Jones.

LUKE OF THE GAMBLING TABLE
As soon as I lose a hundred louis I see the profound immorality of the whole business. I always double up quickly on the even chances. I've gone into the rooms at Monte Carlo as soon as they opened, played till lunch, had lunch, gone back till dinner time and gone on after dinner until the rooms closed.
Henry Arthur Jones.

Hardy told me that he had never put anything into one of his novels that he had not warranted in real life.
Henry Arthur Jones.



CITY AND COUNTRY HOMES

The Amateur Trial Plot

By L. B. Birdsall

THE amateur gardener who doesn't reserve a trial plot or a testing ground in his garden where he may become acquainted with the newcomers or the "strangers" of the flower kingdom is missing much of the enjoyment of floriculture. No matter if it is only a tiny piece of ground a few feet square in some remote corner of the garden, an amateur trial plot is well worth the making. It adds zest to the hobby of growing flowers.

low, marguerite-like flowers that are excellent for cutting; Rehmannia angulata, a half-hardy perennial with bright pink flowers having yellow throats spotted with purple; Thalictrum, a tall-growing herbaceous plant with loose sprays of clear mauve and primrose flowers; Trollius, the beautiful Globe Flower with giant buttercup-like blossoms; Arctotis Scapigera, a half-hardy perennial from Africa which has been receiving special attention from the Royal Horticultural Society of England, and the charming bedding Dahlias, "Coltess Hybrids,"

overlook the wonderful new Delphiniums, such as the Wrexham, Blackmore and Langdon and Kelway strains from England and the Vanderbilt Hybrids, the last-named being California's contribution to this popular perennial family.

Last, but not least, if you have room in your testing plot, or your permanent borders, try a few of the less well-known summer flowering bulbs. Montbretias cannot be recommended too highly, especially the newer varieties with their much larger flowers. His Majesty is probably the gem of



ONE OF THE IDEAL HOMES SHOWN AT THE GREAT EXHIBITION AT OLYMPIA, IN LONDON.

In it the little known annuals and perennials may be given trials, to be accepted as permanent residents in the garden proper or to be rejected as undesirable.

How often in turning the pages of a seed catalogue have you read descriptions of flower after flower with which you are acquainted; not novelties but flowers that you have seen listed for years. You wonder what those flowers actually look like, what the plants are like and how they would adapt themselves to the soil and climatic conditions that obtain in your district. Why not find out? Why not start an amateur trial plot this year? Test a few of these "strangers"—three or four annuals and as many perennials. Take a catalogue from one of the larger seed firms and compile a list of untried flowers, then make your first selection from it. You will be surprised at the number of varieties that list contains.

Here are some of the little known annuals that are worth trying: Caelelia or Tassel Flower, with fasselled-like flowers of vivid orange scarlet; Datura or Angel's Trumpet, with large white tubular flowers; Diascia barbaera, a dainty, coral-pink flower that blooms from the middle of July until frost; Aconitum roseum, which has a flower resembling an English daisy but grows about a foot high; Hibiscus africanus, an uncommon annual with flowers of a delicate cream shade with violet centres; Leptosiphon, one of the daintiest of dwarf annuals with small starry flowers in various shades of mauve, pink and yellow; Omphalodes linifolia or Venus' navelwort, with flowers like white Forget-Me-Nots; Bartonia aurea, a low-growing plant with large yellow flowers; Linaria, a hardy, free-flowering annual not unlike the Snapdragon; Asperula, which has sweet-scented pale blue flowers.

In perennials and biennials there are such more or less unfamiliar plants as Armeria or Giant Thrift, a fine border plant with rose and white flowers; Inula, with large golden yellow,

easy grown from seed, productive of many tubers and already taking the place of geraniums with many professional gardeners. One might also include in this perennial list the seed of the glorious Regal Lily, that new monarch of the lily family, which also is quite easily grown from seed, the young bulbs flowering the second year.

Some of the novelties should be tested, if one can afford to pay the prices asked by some of the supply houses. A few of the novelties may prove disappointing to the average amateur gardener, however; he may not get many of the seeds, if any, to germinate. A new species of Adonis, called Adonis Aleppica or "Flame of the East" is being advertised by a few of the larger seed houses this year. Unquestionably this is a beautiful flower, an improvement over the old "Flos Adonis," but it is well to know that germination usually takes from four to six weeks. It might be advisable for the amateur to test seeds that are not quite so leisurely about sprouting. Some of the new Snapdragons, Zinnias, Calendulas and Larkspurs should be tested, and don't

the latest developments in the Montbretia family. Montbretias are as easily grown as Gladioli and are much hardier.

Tigridias are other bulbous plants that merit a trial. They are well named the Mexican Tiger Flowers and are quite as easily grown as Montbretias, although not quite so hardy. There is but one objection that might be raised against the Tigridia; the beautiful flowers are short-lived, their blooming period being only about a day, but a healthy corn will produce a wonderful succession of bloom during a season. Anemone bulbs also should be tested. They require more care and attention. They seem to prefer soil of an alluvial nature, river bottom loam being recommended, if it can be obtained. Anemones do not like raw manure. Potash and bone meal are about the safest fertilizers to use. The St. Brigid strain of Anemone, natives of Ireland, is considered the best. Like Tuberosus-Rooted Begonias, Anemones may also be grown from seed, but the amateur gardener undoubtedly will get better results from planting the queer-look-



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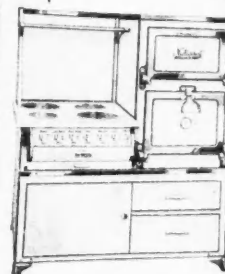
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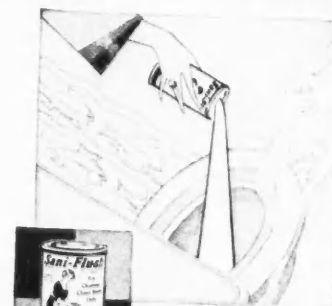
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Sani-Flush is so easy to use. Just sprinkle it into the toilet bowl, following directions on the can. Then flush. Your job is done. Sani-Flush removes all stains and marks and incrustations. It gets into the trap—where no brush could reach—and cleans that. Foul odors disappear.

Sani-Flush is harmless to plumbing connections. It is a handy thing to keep around all the time. Use it frequently.

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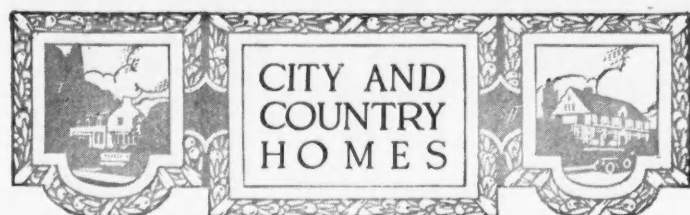
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ing bulbs, which should be soaked for several hours before planting. You may not be able to test all of these annuals, perennials and summer flowering bulbs in one year, probably not one-half nor one quarter, but try a few in each class and see how much enjoyment you will derive from a comparatively small investment. It can be pruned to shrub form or allowed to grow two or three feet tall with one stalk. It has graceful bell-like flowers in reds and pinks and yellows, and maplelike leaves. Keep fairly dry in summer and repot in September. Cut the branches back at this time also and bring in for winter bloom.

Spanish Food for Canadian Bird Houses

SALADS are few and simple, but good. Chiefly, they just consist of a dish of lettuce leaves or endive with a dressing of olive oil and lemon

HAVE bird houses fairly low, not in the most dense woods, and on poles rather than on trees if possible. Do not put the opening toward the prevailing wind.



Dressing Chest and Mirror; curl Mahogany Veneers with Satinwood and ebony borders.

juice and salt and pepper. The lemon juice is the important ingredient. It is a most refreshing alternative to vinegar. Another salad called caspacho is made this way. A large onion is minced and laid at the bottom of a dish which has been dusted with toasted bread-crumbs. A fine ripe cucumber is next sliced and the slices laid on top of the onion. Finally, three big tomatoes are also sliced and laid on the cucumber. Dress with oil and vinegar and salt and red pepper, and finish off with a light covering of toasted bread-crumbs.

Artichokes in the Spanish style are very good. Boil them for ten minutes in salt water. Then cut them into quarters and fry them in butter flavored with lemon juice, salt, pepper, and a glass of white wine. Use, for preference, the true Spanish wine. It is easily bought in England now, and is rather like a French Graves, but more generous and full-bodied. This is an extremely good—and cheap—light wine for small dances, by the way. Served with soda, it makes an ideal after-tennis drink in hot weather—long, cool and distinctive in flavor.

I can also recommend true Spanish sherry as a dinner wine. All sherry, of course, comes from Spain; but this is not the rich, heavy variety, matured for years, that is usually drunk in this country. It is the true Spanish wine, drunk at night under the romantic eaves of Barcelona and old Madrid. It is light and dry, thin and refreshing in quality, lends distinction to any small, intimate dinner.

Fish! Take a pint of tomatoes, four or five large onions and several green peppers. To this mixture add several dessertspoonfuls of olive oil and some soup stock. Spice the whole and season it with garlic, and add two pounds fresh cod. Boil for an hour and serve with potatoes—or, better still, rice. Salted cod is very good prepared in this way, and is called bacalao. Only one pound of fish, however, should be used to the same quantity of other ingredients.

"Chicken creole" is usually looked upon as a West Indian dish; but it came originally from Spain, and is very delicious. The white meat of a chicken is boiled until tender and cut into inch-square pieces. The water strained off from the boiling is made into a sauce with tomato sauce, sweet herbs, button mushrooms, truffles and a generous lump of butter—half a pound of these ingredients to each pound of chicken meat. Add the chicken, and heat over a chafing-dish. When the sauce thickens, pour the whole onto pieces of toast and sprinkle with grated cheese. Serve with flaky rice.

Among the house plants abutilon is worth growing for its prolific bloom and because it stands hard conditions.

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JOHNSON Electric POLISHER

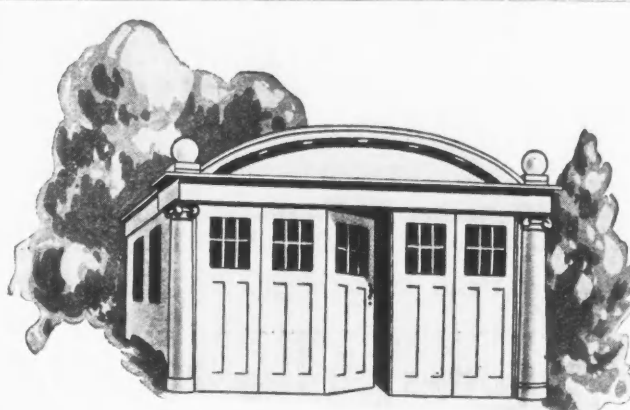


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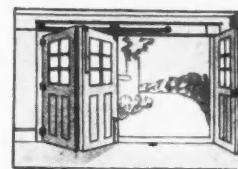
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They slide and fold inside away from snow and ice and away from the wind. Slidetite is made for three and up to ten door openings. No centre posts, and the narrow doors harmonize with any type of architecture.



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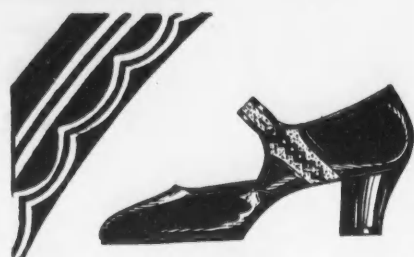


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There was a large attendance of interested spectators at the first carnival given by the Granite Club on Friday night of last week in Toronto, and the skaters in the various courts or scenes, from brownies and bunnies and Pied Pipers to the more sophisticated ballet dancers were so swift and sure that they seemed to move on musical wings over the ice. The single and pair skating both won the plaudits of the large audience, and the Russian Court was enthusiastically acclaimed. The Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario and Mrs. Ross were distinguished guests of the Club and a charming incident was the presentation by one of the adorable bunnies, Miss Marion Tyrrell, of a huge bouquet of roses to

pearance as were the costumes of those seated around it, and the decorations were chosen appropriately. Souvenir favors were at each plate. Those who enjoyed Mr. White's hospitality were the chaperones, Mr. and Mrs. John E. McCreedy and Miss Thomson and Mr. Chipman Schofield, Miss Barbara Jack, Miss Audrey McLeod, Miss Margaret Tilley, Miss Margaret Henderson, Miss Viola McAvity, Miss Elizabeth Armstrong, Miss Elsie Gilbert, Miss Frances Gilbert, Miss Margaret Page, Mr. Victor Crosby, Mr. Donald Skinner, Mr. P. Streeter, Mr. K. Ronald Jones, Mr. George Schofield, Dr. J. F. Edgecombe, Mr. Ralph Warwick, Mr. George Brew, Mr. Richard Starr and Mr. Jack McAvity.



MISS ELIZABETH BORDEN
Debutante daughter of Dr. and Mrs. L. E. Borden, of Nelson, B.C. Dr. Borden is the member for Nelson in the Provincial Legislature. Miss Borden is a member of the younger set of Vancouver B.C.

Mrs. Ross, who received it with gracious sweetness from her long long-cherished furry friend. Some of the notable skaters were the Misses Eustace-Smith, Mr. Jack Eastwood, Miss Marion McDougall and Mr. Chauncey Bangs of Ottawa, Mr. Stuart Reburn, the Granite Club quartette, Mr. Hugh Fox, Mr. Sam Jarvis, Miss O'Meara, Mr. H. W. D. Foster, Mr. Bruce Seythes.

The Carnival Committee, who are much to be congratulated, were Miss Maude E. Smith, Miss Cecil E. Smith, Mr. H. Sedgewick, Mr. F. S. Livingston, Miss Margaret Spencer and Mr. H. Donnelly, Jack Arthur, Miss B. Boys, Mrs. J. W. Burgess, Miss Joe Booth, Mr. J. Buller, Mrs. W. J. A. Carnahan, Mr. J. M. Bullen, Mr. G. Crawford, Mr. H. D. D. Foster, Mr. Hugh Fox, Mrs. G. W. Grieve, Mr. T. W. Jull, Mrs. Betty Lee, Mr. T. E. Knowlton, Mrs. D. M. O'Meara, Mrs. W. W. Ross, Mr. A. G. Reburn. A few among the large audience were, Sir John Beverley Robinson, of New York, Mr. and Mrs. J. Eustace Smith, Miss Isabel Ross, Miss Susan Ross, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Burton, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Eastwood, the Premier of Ontario and Mrs. Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kennedy, Hon. Charles McCreedy, Mrs. McCreedy, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. T. Ronnie, Mr. Mortimer Lyon, Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Tyrrell, Mr. and Mrs. Sam McBride, Mr. and Mrs. G. Harrison Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Austen Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Lyon, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Ross, Mr. J. Murray MacFarlane, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Lee.

Mr. Stuart White was host at an enjoyable costume party on Saturday evening at the Riverside Golf and Country Club, Saint John, in honor of Miss Betty Thomson and Mr. Chipman Schofield whose wedding is to take place on April 2nd. The guests arrived at the Club House at 7:30 for dinner and afterwards they enjoyed a programme of dancing. The dinner table presented quite as unique an ap-

pearance as were the costumes of those seated around it, and the decorations were chosen appropriately. Souvenir favors were at each plate. Those who enjoyed Mr. White's hospitality were the chaperones, Mr. and Mrs. John E. McCreedy and Miss Thomson and Mr. Chipman Schofield, Miss Barbara Jack, Miss Audrey McLeod, Miss Margaret Tilley, Miss Margaret Henderson, Miss Viola McAvity, Miss Elizabeth Armstrong, Miss Elsie Gilbert, Miss Frances Gilbert, Miss Margaret Page, Mr. Victor Crosby, Mr. Donald Skinner, Mr. P. Streeter, Mr. K. Ronald Jones, Mr. George Schofield, Dr. J. F. Edgecombe, Mr. Ralph Warwick, Mr. George Brew, Mr. Richard Starr and Mr. Jack McAvity.

Mrs. Gerald G. Anglin, Saint John, left this week for Halifax, Nova Scotia, where she will visit Mrs. Henry P. MacKeen at "Maplewood", North West Arm.

Mrs. John R. Miller was hostess at a very enjoyable bridge on Friday afternoon at her residence in Rothsay, N.B., in honor of her sister, Mrs. Stanley J. Way of Montreal, who is visiting Mrs. Miller, before proceeding to Winnipeg. Cards were played at four tables and prizes were awarded to Miss Ann Puddington, Mrs. O. F. Bryant and Miss Muriel Fairweather. At five o'clock tea was served with Mrs. R. C. Carter presiding over the tea cups. The attractively arranged table was centered with mauve tulips and yellow daffodils and lighted with tall yellow candles in silver sticks. Those who enjoyed Mrs. Miller's hospitality were Mrs. Way, Mrs. Malcolm MacKay, Mrs. T. C. Carter, Mrs. Walter Allison, Mrs. O. F. Bryant, Miss Nan Fairweather, Miss Donville, Mrs. J. H. Barnes, Mrs. F. C. Daniel, Mrs. J. H. McIntyre, Mrs. Beverley Armstrong, Mrs. Harold Ellis, Mrs. Paul Blanchet, Mrs. John Davidson, Mrs. J. D. P. Lewin, Miss Ann Puddington, Miss Muriel Fairweather and Miss Nan Fairweather.

Mrs. George S. Henry entertained at tea in the Speaker's Chambers, Parliament Buildings, Queen's Park, Toronto, on Thursday afternoon of last week, and received in a becomingly smart gown of blue crepe, having blouse and coat of spotted blue crepe, grey and black straw hat, and for ornament long earrings. Mrs. Ferguson, wife of the Premier of Ontario, assisted Mrs. Henry in receiving. She wore a modish gown of russet crepe with hat to match. The guests included the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs.



MISS MARGARET RIGGS
One of Vancouver's spring debutantes, who made her debut at a dance given by her parents, Dr. and Mrs. H. W. Riggs, at Shaughnessy Golf Club.



Sold in the Better Stores from Coast to Coast
Photograph by Ashley & Cropper



The Family Smile

is easily explained. There is a gas furnace in the basement.

Dad escapes the worry of furnace tending and the disposal of ashes. And he does not have to stop in the middle of some important business transaction, to order more fuel. Gas fuel is there, all the time.

Mother is delighted at the cleanliness of the gas furnace, with the saving of damage to furniture, drapes and decorations.

A corner in the basement before time used as coal storage, is now used for other and better purposes. Hence the smile of the younger members of the family. In one end perhaps a billiard table, and plenty of room for the youngest fellow to romp around with the pup. No more dust in the basement from shaking the furnace.

Everybody's happy.

Let us tell you how this comfort can be yours.

The CONSUMERS' GAS COMPANY

55 Adelaide St. E.

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W. D. Ross, the latter very smart in an all black toilette with pearls for ornament, Colonel Alexander Fraser, who was in attendance, Mrs. F. N. G. Starr, Lady Hearst, Mrs. Charles McCrae, Mrs. Monk, Mrs. Frank Hodgins, Mrs. Alexander Fraser, Mrs. Arthur Melghen, Lady Willson, Mrs. Frank MacKean, Mrs. Cody, Mrs. J. MacKenzie, Mrs. W. O. Forsyth, Mrs. J. R. L. Starr, Mrs. T. W. McGarry, Mrs. Arthur Vankoughnet, Mrs. C. L. Burton, Miss Jean Graham, Mrs. J. Barry, Mrs. J. W. Nesbitt, Mrs. R. M. Leslie,

the Misses Norah and Helen Henry, Mrs. Hunter Ogilvie, Miss Ogilvie, Mrs. C. H. Mitchell, Mrs. W. R. Marshall, Mrs. F. J. Melhuish, Mrs. Hanna, Mrs. Thomas Crawford, Mrs. David Jamieson.

Captain Hobart Molson is again in Victoria, B. C. after a week's visit in Montreal.

Miss May Pelletier, of Quebec, has been visiting in Montreal, guest of her sister, Mrs. L. Rohr.



Brunette Beauty
Dull, lifeless, brown hair glows with alluring tints after a shampoo with Evan Williams "Graduated". Six distinct shampoos for every shade of hair, at your druggist.

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Go to
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For Cherbourg and Southampton
The expansive elegance of the Aquitania is one of the many obvious reasons for her popularity with distinguished travellers.

BERENGARIA

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That smartly correct London atmosphere that characterizes a Mayfair drawing room is reflected in the Berengaria.

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CAMERONIA

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On your way to Scotland, the Cameronia swift and modern, provides all the things you like on land and those you can only get at sea.

SCYTHIA

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For Cobh (Q'town) and Liverpool

As a cruise ship the Scythia is noted for her beauty and luxury. On regular trans-Atlantic service she is even more attractive.

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Sails from New York

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For Londonderry and Glasgow

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Absorbine J
THE ANTISEPTIC LINIMENT

The Onlooker in London

(Continued from Page 18)

ball, and nobody but the few workmen actually concerned are permitted to see the assembly of the various manufactured parts.

The Origin of Levées

Levés, which the Prince of Wales will hold this year on behalf of the King, originated in the custom, long prevalent in England and France, of privileged subjects being admitted to pay their respects while the Sovereign was performing his or her toilet. Queen Elizabeth liked to receive foreign visitors thus, and the custom was maintained until the time of Queen Anne. In those days both sexes attended levées, but, judging from the extremely small size of the fixed wash-basin in her bedroom at Hampton Court, witnessing the morning ablutions of Queen Anne could not have been a very indelicate business! Nowadays a levée is a formal morning reception of gentlemen by the King. Queen Victoria recognized their exclusively masculine character by almost always appointing the late King Edward when Prince of Wales, to act on her behalf. About 1000 people, including members of the Diplomatic Corps, attended the first levée of the season. Normally, when the King holds a levée he drives in State from Buckingham Palace to St. James's Palace. On this occasion the Prince was to have driven in his car from York House, his residence, to join the State procession at Buckingham Palace, and when he left the Palace for St. James's Palace in the State coach of silver and gold, the Prince was to have had his customary escort of a Life Guards squadron. Owing to a snowstorm, however, the Royal procession was cancelled, and the Prince walked over from York House to St. James's Palace. Presentations were made in the Throne Room. As was the case early in 1925, when the Prince held two levées during the King's absence on a Mediterranean cruise, following his illness that year, these presentations, to quote the official words, "will be considered as equivalent to presentations to his Majesty."

The Prince and Hunting

DESPITE rumours to the contrary, the Prince of Wales has no intention of giving up hunting. This he explained to one of his partners at the ball of the Melton Mowbray branch of the British Legion. The Prince arrived with a number of his hunting friends with whom he had dined earlier. Although the floor was crowded the Prince entered with zest into the dancing. He was introduced to several lady workers connected with the Legion, and among his partners was Mrs. Tom Russell, wife of the Prince's stud groom. It was during a chat with her that the Prince spoke of his future intentions. The lady expressed regret at his decision to leave Melton Mowbray, whereupon the Prince reassured her, saying that his absence would only be temporary, and he intended buying other hunters. The Prince stayed two hours, and, before leaving, told one of the ladies that he was going to provide a standard for the women's section of the local branch of the Legion. The sale of twelve of the Prince's hunters at Leicester aroused considerable interest. The auctioneer's remark that he was sure everyone regretted that the Prince was giving up hunting and riding in point-to-point races, at all events for the present season, was received with cheers. "Everyone must realize," he said, "how deeply the Prince's patriotic action in relinquishing the sport of which he was fond in order to carry out increased duties of State consequent upon the King's illness, must have affected him." Miss Muffit was the first to come under the hammer, and she was sold for 700 guineas. Kind Knight, a bay gelding, made 650 guineas; Miss Gris, a brown mare, was sold for 135 guineas; Clark Courtier realized 370 guineas; Lady Doon was sold for 350 guineas. The lowest figure was that paid for Blackbird — only fifty-two guineas. All the other horses sold for three-figure sums, the total being nearly £4,200.

Explorer Who Found Scott

THE death has taken place, at sea, of Surgeon-Captain Edward Leicester Atkinson, D.S.O., the Arctic explorer, who commanded the expedition which found Captain Scott in 1912. A sad feature of the captain's death is that he was only married last November.

Captain Atkinson was a Yorkshire man, who, besides having a distinguished career in the Navy, was, at the time of his death, the youngest surgeon-captain. Captain Atkinson's first big adventure began in 1910, when he accompanied Captain Scott on his last journey to the Antarctic, and was left in charge of the ship when the explorer set off for the South Pole. In 1912 he led the exploration which found the bodies of the lost ad-



A QUEEN'S ONE DAY TRIP
Queen Emma, the Queen mother of Holland, arrived in London recently to see the Dutch Art Exhibition at Burlington House. The picture shows Queen Emma on her arrival at Victoria.

venturers nearly a year after Scott and his party had reached their objective. Atkinson and the relief party sighted the little tent of death, and inside found the bodies of Captain Scott, Dr. Wilson, and Lieut. Bowers, who, without fuel, had raised their tent for the last time and remained to meet death with quiet fortitude. Petty Officer Evans had died, on the Beardmore Glacier, on February 17, while Captain Oates had walked away to his death rather than be a drag on his companions. Captain Atkinson secured the records of the party and erected a cairn over the spot where the tent was found. He made a journey 23 miles south in an attempt to find the body of Captain Oates, but no trace of it was found. Near the site of his departure from his comrades a cairn and cross were erected.

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For years *That Intangible Something* has been a world obsession...novelists use it to escape from difficult situations...advertisement writers use it to sell goods...couturiers resort to it to describe the mode...and tired business men employ it when they run short of ideas...but nobody knows what it is!...NOBODY BUT ATLANTIC CITY, which has known the answer for years!!

The secret of *That Intangible Something* is right there in the third syllable...and Atlantic City is the only town that's got it...TANG!!!

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KNICKERBOCKER-AE	TRAYMORE-AE
LAFAYETTE-A	WILTSHIRE-A
MARLBOROUGH-BLENHEIM-AE	AMBASSADOR-E
MORTON-A	BREAKERS-AE
PENNHURST-A	BRIGHTON-A
RITZ-CARLTON-E	CHALFONTE-HADDON HALL-A


[A—American Plan E—European Plan AE—Both Plans]

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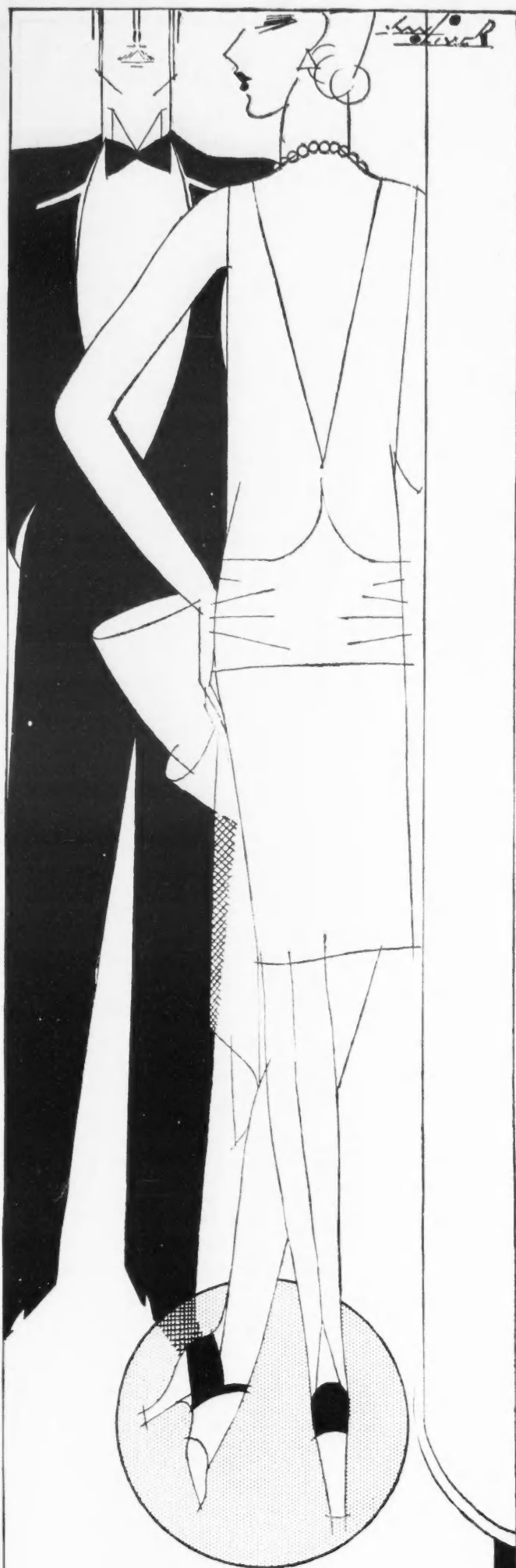
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Kayser Full-Fashioned Hosiery

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SILK FROM TOP TO TOE
29 inches of pure thread silk
in service chiffon weight.
SLIPPER HEEL* to add
grace to the ankle.

New Spring Shades
CLEARSKIN BARESKIN FAIRSKIN
BEACHSKIN ROSESKIN SUNSKIN
TANSKIN SPRINGTONE

Kayser

*The original pointed heel made in Canada—Trade Mark Registered.



Viscountess Willington, who has been spending several days in Quebec, in the Vice-Regal Quarters at the Citadel, was the guest at tea on Wednesday of last week of Lieut.-Col. John H. Price and Mrs. Price.

Miss Julia MacBrien, of Hamilton, who has been the guest in Ottawa of Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Edwards and their daughter, Miss Edna Edwards, and of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Scott, and Miss Eileen Scott, was the guest at the end of the week of Mrs. David Gilmore.

The Hon. James Malcolm and Mrs. Malcolm entertained at dinner recently in Ottawa for the Hon. Herbert Marler and Mrs. Marler of Montreal.

Lieut.-Col. Hugh Owen, Mrs. Owen and their family are returning to Montreal at the end of April after the winter spent in Santa Barbara, California.

Major and Mrs. K. Stuart, of Victoria, B. C., entertained recently at a tea at Work Point Barracks in honor of several of the visiting badminton players who took part in the Canadian Championships at Vancouver, and have since been spending a few days in Victoria. Among those present were Miss Lafferty, of Quebec, Dr. and Mrs. S. Hanford McKee, Mrs. Harland Knowles, Mrs. Stanton Mathewson, Mrs. K. Archibald and Mrs. Bruce Malcolm, all of Montreal.

Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, of Montreal, who has been at Nassau, the Bahamas, since early in the month, returns to Montreal early in April.

General A. D. McCrae and Mrs. McCrae of Vancouver recently left Ottawa for New York and Atlantic City and will be away for two weeks.

Lord and Lady Weir, of Eastwood, Kentonshire, Scotland, with their son and daughter, the Hon. John Weir and the Hon. Elspeth Weir, who spent a short time in Vancouver and Victoria, are now in California. Lord and Lady Weir came to Canada recently to attend the marriage of their eldest son the Hon. James Kenneth Weir to Miss Lucy Crowley, of Ottawa.

The Hon. Hugh Guthrie and Mrs. Guthrie and their daughter Miss Helen Guthrie who have been in Ottawa for the Session, are spending the Easter Recess at their residence in Guelph.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Stanley Bagg recently left for New York after spending a few days in Montreal, guests at the Ritz-Carlton. They sailed from New York on April 1, via the Panama Canal for San Francisco and Honolulu. They will be away for some weeks and will return to Montreal from San Francisco by motor. Mrs. Stanley Bagg was formerly Miss Katherine Louise Morse, of New York.

Miss Jeanne Boisvert, of Quebec, entertained at tea and bridge recently in honor of Miss Juliette Taschereau whose marriage to Mr. Louis Gelinat takes place in April. The tea-table, attractively done with Spring flowers, was presided over by Mrs. Jacques Dumcullin and Miss Marcelle Paradis. The assistants were Miss Martha Saint-Laurent, Miss Marcelle Beliveau, Miss Beatrice Goutte, and Miss Louise Baillargeon.

Miss Mary Rogerson of Newfoundland, has been the guest in Montreal for several weeks of Miss Reid of Drummond Street.

Mr. Justice and Mrs. A. K. Maclean have announced the engagement of their daughter, Margaret Dow, to Mr. Gordon Forin MacLaren, son of the late Mr. John MacLaren and Mrs. MacLaren, of Brockville. The marriage will take place on May 18.

Count Serge Fleury, the Hon. James and Mrs. Malcolm, the Hon. N. A. Belcourt, Miss Belcourt, the Hon. Rodolphe and Madame Lemieux, the Hon.



DONALD
Young son of Mr. and Mrs. C. Russell McKenzie, of Cote des Neiges Road, Montreal, and grandson of the late Hon. D. O. McKenzie, Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada, and Mrs. McKenzie, of Halifax, N.S., and Sydney, N.S.

The Flattering Fox Scarf

IT'S especially fashionable this Spring, when the mode swings back to femininity, with frocks which ripple in frills and flares and suits which vary their tailored sternness with soft dressmaking touches. And it's so completely sophisticated when it appears with formal frocks—so perfectly casual when slung over the arm of a Spring tailor.

In the Fur Department beautiful fox scarves of every kind—

Brown fox from \$35.00.
Amber fox from \$55.00.
Red fox from \$50.00.
Beige fox from \$95.00.
Platinum fox \$95.00.
White fox from \$125.00.

Pointed fox from \$95.00.
Black fox from \$95.00.
Blue fox from \$175.00.
Silver fox from \$125.00.
Cross fox from \$125.00.
Snow top fox, \$195.00.

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—Photo by Rice, Montreal.



SATURDAY NIGHT

FINANCIAL SECTION



Safety for
the Investor

TORONTO, CANADA, MARCH 30, 1929

P. M. Richards,
Financial Editor

Fireproofed or Fire Menaced?

Canadian Forests in Precarious Condition—Calamity Easily Possible—
Present Fire Protection Policy a Failure—Stringent
Application of Forest Fire Penalties is Needed

By E. NEWTON WHITE

ARE you open to believe that the Canadian Forest Fire Situation is now, in the early months of 1929, in a precarious condition which may easily prove to be the worst of an unfortunate history? Probably you are not. Certainly not if you have accepted at their face value the usual tone of the numerous references to the subject in newspaper articles and after-dinner speeches of current expression.

The hazard is not physical—yet. At this time of writing the woods are everywhere fireproofed with a generous white covering of a fire-retarding substance of unquestioned efficacy, and by the time these remarks appear in print may stand equally secure among the Spring floods or under drenching rains.

Nevertheless, the danger is very real, for it exists in a negative public attitude which, when it conjoins with the positive of high physical hazard, inevitably coming sometime, will make for disastrous results. The last three or four years of low forest fire loss is likely to prove, in the long run, the greatest deterrent of real progress in solving the Fire Problem which could have happened.

The public memory is notoriously short. The lessons supposedly learned by B. C. in 1925; all Canada in 1923; Northern Ontario in 1922 and 1916; North-western Ontario and Minnesota in 1910, were soon forgotten. Now, to complete the process, the light losses of the last years have given the politicians and the public protective organizations, the latter just coming into a degree of potential effectiveness, a golden opportunity for self-glorification; a chance they have made use of to such an extent that very many people are convinced that the Fire problem is really solved.

We know well what happens. How easily human nature takes to any excuse to slacken effort in an apparently safe cause, and turn to more exciting or novel activities. What is surely happening is that the Provinces and Canada will meet the next Fire crisis year with the worst possible unpreparedness—a public lulled to a false sense of security by apparent results of past effort, and the assurances of those who should, and do, know better. Do you doubt that this is the situation? Then how could it be otherwise?

To the unthinking, and those whose everyday experience lies in entirely different spheres, there can be but one result to the teachings of to-day in regard to fire protection progress. The fire loss of 1923 was the heaviest of tabulated Canadian history; that of 1928 the lightest; and it so happens that the intervening years produced diminishing losses in a fairly regular sequence. The protective services, over the same period, saw their greatest advances in scale of operations; and nothing has been more tempting, or easier, than to relate the one to the other, either for an exaggerated justification of existence, or plain brag. The public is being assured that the difference in losses of these extreme years represents the actual progress of the period. Sometimes, as a concession to common sense, a modification is made by airy reference to somewhat favorable meteorological conditions prevailing; more often it is administered unadulterated.

Actually, there is not a shred of justification for depending on any improvement, for—to begin with—our whole system of forest protection is built on a false base and a complete inappreciation of the flammability of the forests. On a temporary and skimped foundation we have erected a forest protective structure which includes the highest peak of scientific features. That is to say, we are making use, at comparatively great expense, of the latest developments of science in the detection and suppression of fire, while relegating fire prevention—the essence of the whole problem—to weak and ineffectual, even childish attempts to "educate" the public to a state which is called "fire consciousness," neglecting all the while an age-old remedy of well proven value.

I have made reference to a lack of realization of the possibilities of forest fire. No one who has not lived for years in the woods, throughout all seasons and degrees

of drought, can realize the extreme variation of the forests as regards conditions of inflammability. There are times when it is difficult to find a dry place and wood to start a cooking fire and there are times when, as the woodsmen say "it is not even safe to spit!" There are ground conditions where three or four days of hot sunshine will make a fire-trap, and there are forest conditions which stand months of dry weather before becoming dangerous. On certain areas a fire may run, without coaxing, a few days after the snow has melted but which would refuse to burn in a moderate drought two months later; and there are swamps and muskegs which after lying saturated for years, can become, in two months, the worst of fire hazards.

There is one general rule, which is that any forest land, of any age or type, possessing a continuous crown cover, i.e. the ground well shaded, is very much safer under all conditions but one, than cut-over land, or previous burns, or barren or thin areas. Were it not for these latter areas there would be few fires to detect and suppress in the Spring and Summer months, even in normal hot and dry spells of several weeks duration. Even at that, and the worst, fires detected and reached within a reasonable time of starting, have at least a chance of being brought under control.

But there are times, coming toward the end of exceptionally hot and dry summers when the forests of all locations and conditions are absolute tinder, and it is during these periods that the great windstorms of the Fall are likely to blow. At such times a fire may be said to be out of control the moment it is kindled. Now to relate the foregoing to our Fire Protective system.

Detection and suppression of forest fire is evidently reaching a high degree of efficiency under ordinary conditions, and the limited extent allowed by appropriations for that purpose. But the crucial test of fire control comes with the extra-ordinary conditions, and anything less than complete protection approaches futility then.

The history of forest fires in Canada and the United States shows that the greatest and most destructive fires occur in the late summer and fall at the culmination of several previous months of heat and drought. Records further show that years, or groups of years, in which occur extreme drought conditions recur periodically at irregular but sure intervals. These high hazard seasons are inevitable and carry a terrific risk of wiping out all previous protective efforts. At the same time they create natural forces which reduce mechanical effort at control to a futile minimum.

(Continued on Page 30)

Brooks Motors in New Deal

New Company, Canadian Steam Motors, to Take Over Assets—
Shareholders Offered Stock in New Company or 9 Per Cent Cash
For Each Dollar Paid In—Acceptance of Cash Advisable

By P. M. RICHARDS

THERE is a possibility that shareholders in Brooks Steam Motors, Ltd., may be able to recover from O. J. Brooks approximately nine cents for every dollar taken from them by the promoter. This is the most they may hope to get under the terms of an agreement recently made with Brooks by G. T. Clarkson, appointed Chairman of the Board by the Court to protect the shareholders' interests.

SATURDAY NIGHT is in a position to present the facts regarding this latest settlement, which is presumably final. The public and shareholders have been grievously misled by announcements in the daily press, obviously inspired by Brooks himself. These reports have given the impression that Mr. Brooks is prepared to go to the limit in the way of making restitution, even to the extent of repayment in full to all Brooks shareholders in extreme financial embarrassment by reason of having "invested" all their savings in Brooks Steam Motors, and furthermore, that he has made a deposit of \$50,000 for the proper carrying out of the agreement. Unfortunately the source of all this encouragement is Buffalo, which happens to be the present headquarters of Mr. Brooks. The sad truth is that all such optimistic statements are without basis in fact.

The settlement agreement is a remarkable document. Apparently it is the outcome of strenuous negotiations between Mr. Clarkson, striving to drive the best possible bargain for the shareholders, and O. J. Brooks, finding himself in a tight corner but even in his extremity living up to his reputation as a "Maine Yankee trader." We can readily understand that Mr. Clarkson was at a disadvantage by reason of not knowing the extent of the accessible resources of Brooks and therefore at a loss to determine how hard he might press for better terms.

Again, Mr. Brooks, as always with a good trader, displayed infinite patience with no apparent concern regarding time as the negotiations dragged on from month to month, while Mr. Clarkson with his responsibilities was compelled to bring the matter to a conclusion. We have no doubt that he secured the very best terms which the information in his possession enabled him to enforce.

In SATURDAY NIGHT's opinion, the shareholders are in luck to recover even 9 per cent. of the money they paid in, though the fact that Brooks' payments are to be made in three instalments and that the shareholders will get nothing until Mr. Clarkson has received the final instalment, seems to seriously reduce whatever degree of attractiveness the plan holds out to them.

In the briefest possible manner we will discuss the provisions of this novel agreement. Otherwise it might be weeks before the shareholders and public become aware of the real situation. It provides that a new company be organized under a Dominion charter, Canadian Steam

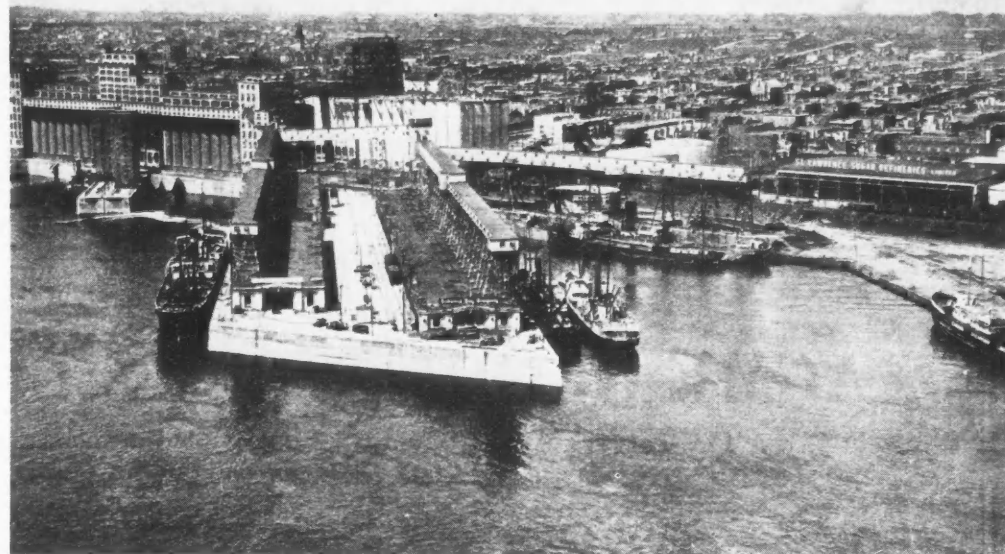
Motors, Ltd., or other name, with an authorized capital of 250,000 shares of no par value. The new company will have transferred to it all of the assets of the old Dominion and Ontario companies and will give to the preferred shareholders of the old companies one share of the new company's stock in exchange for one preference share of the old companies' stock.

At this point, in order to understand this peculiar agreement just as it is, it should be explained that there are three parties to the agreement—first, G. T. Clarkson; second, Brooks Steam Motors, Inc., of Buffalo; third, O. J. Brooks, of Buffalo. Brooks is made a party to the agreement for the sole purpose of placing him in a position where he now personally guarantees the carrying out of the obligations of the Party of the Second Part (Brooks Steam Motors, Inc.) under the terms of the agreement.

Fresh petitions are to be filed for the liquidation of the Dominion and Ontario companies whereby the assets will be transferred to the new company. Shareholders of the old companies must turn in their preferred shares for exchange within three months from the completion of the transfer of the assets and they must within the three months period signify their desire to sell their new shares at the price of \$1.25 per share, unless they choose to retain their new shares in preference to selling them at that price. The Party of the Second Part, Brooks Steam Motors, Inc., agrees to pay the \$1.25 per share to all shareholders who turn in their new shares for sale at that figure within the three months time limit. The \$1.25 per share is payable in instalments, one-third in cash at the expiration of said three months, one-third on or before six months thereafter, and the balance on or before twelve months thereafter. In the words of the poet Milton, "sweetness long drawn out."

Brooks Steam Motors, Inc., of Buffalo, has deposited with Mr. Clarkson the sum of \$25,000 as security for the payments involved in purchasing these shares at \$1.25 per share. \$20,000 of this deposit is to be applied by Mr. Clarkson on the first instalment payment, and the remaining \$5,000 is to be applied on the third instalment. The significance of the partition of the deposit is not clear to those not in the confidence of Brooks, in view of the further provision that should \$20,000 not be sufficient to take care of the first payment on the shares turned in for sale, and if the deficit is in default, then, in that case, the whole of the \$25,000 deposit shall be used by Mr. Clarkson to pay costs and expenses, the balance, if any part of the \$25,000 remains, to be for the benefit of the shareholders who have turned in their shares for sale. If all the instalments are paid as agreed, Mr. Clarkson will then transfer the shares so purchased to Brooks Steam

(Continued on Page 38)



PORT OF MONTREAL PREPARES FOR ANOTHER BIG GRAIN SEASON
Steady additions to its grain handling facilities are being made by Canada's premier seaport. Striking photograph above shows a portion of the development in the eastern portion of the harbor which has been under way some time, as seen from the air by the camera of the Cie Aérienne Franco-Canadienne. In view of the large grain carry-over from last year it is expected that unusual activity will follow the opening of navigation.
—Photo courtesy Canadian Pacific Railway.

GOLD & DROSS

ELECTRIC ELEVATOR AND GRAIN CO.

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I am thinking of buying a few of the Class "A" shares of the Electric Elevator and Grain Company, Limited, as an investment. Do you recommend my doing this? Your valuable opinion will be very gratefully received, as on past occasions.

—W.S.N., Halifax, N.S.

This is no purchase for a conservative investor, at least at this stage, in my opinion. Electric Elevator and Grain is a new company which has been formed to acquire from the Bole Grain Company Limited a 1,000,000-bushel grain elevator at Fort William, Ont. The fact that the company will have no feeder system of its own appears to constitute a doubtful feature, even though I understand the company is practically assured of a certain

amount of grain from the Western Canada Flour Mills' line of country elevators, and furthermore expects, I believe, to get a good deal of grain from the Pools. It is possible, therefore, that it may achieve a satisfactory volume of business, although it would not seem probable that the Pools would give it any considerable volume of grain in any year that they are able to handle it in their own terminals.

To the speculative situation thus created is added the weakness of this stock issue from the standpoint of assets value. According to the prospectus, the total assets of the company, after deducting all current liabilities, together with \$450,000 of first mortgage bonds, which will be presently outstanding, amount to \$476,689. The company asks \$25 per share for the 31,500 shares of Class "A" stock, thus placing a total value of \$787,500 on the issue. On the company's own showing, this figure exceeds the value of assets behind the issue by \$310,811, which is not very reassuring for the prospective stock purchasers.

Furthermore, purchasers of the latter issue are offered little in the way of speculative inducements to compensate for the present weakness of the stock. Although there is a participatory feature, the highest amount that the Class "A" stock can receive in dividends in any one year is \$2 per share, in addition to which the chance of capital appreciation is limited by the fact that the stock is redeemable on any dividend date at \$50 per share.

There is, of course, the bonus of one Class "B" share that goes with each four Class "A" shares purchased, but I do not think that too much importance should be attached to this at this stage as it seems to me that dividends cannot reasonably be expected on the common stock for a considerable time to come, no matter how well it may prosper, in view of the present weak balance sheet position. In short, I consider that this issue ranks distinctly as a speculation, not an investment, and lacks attractiveness as such.

DOMINION BRIDGE ATTRACTIVE

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I am a married man with a wife and three children, salary \$1,200 a year, owning my own home and carrying what I believe is adequate life insurance. From time to time I have been able to purchase various stocks, on the recommendation I have seen in SATURDAY NIGHT, and am now holding Montreal Power common, Lower Corporation of Canada common, City Dairy and Massey Harris. All are held outright and were bought very considerably below their present prices, thanks to you. I am now proposing to buy some Dominion Bridge common, if you do not think the stock too high-priced. Please let me know what you think of this stock as a buy around 96 and accept my very grateful thanks for your ever helpful counsel.

M. Toronto, Ont.

Here's hoping that all your future investments show as satisfactory results. Doubtless they will, if you continue to use as sound judgment as you have shown to date. Dominion Bridge common is an excellent speculative investment, I think, for a reasonable proportion of your funds. I say "reasonable proportion" because this is a stock which tends to show fairly wide variations in earnings from year to year, and therefore there is a definite speculative element, although it is a fact that the company has been able to build up and maintain such a substantial surplus account that for many years it has been able to pay dividends on the common stock, in varying amounts, in the lean years as well as the fat.

The common stock is at present on a dividend basis of 65 cents quarterly, and as a bonus of 20 cents was paid on November 15 last, the total 1928 disbursement was \$2.80. Taking this figure as the present annual rate, the yield on the stock at 96 is 2.91 per cent. The amount is small, but I don't think you can reasonably expect much more in the way of immediate return from a common stock possessing as favorable possibilities for appreciation in value as Dominion Bridge. Incidentally, the stock is now selling substantially below its 1929 high of 110½.

Permanence of dividend payments is indicated not only by the company's present very satisfactory position and outlook, but by the fact that dividends on the common stock have been paid every year since the company's

(Continued on Page 32)



O. J. BROOKS

Promoter of Brooks Steam Motors, whose shareholders may recover approximately nine cents on the dollar if new deal goes through.



Great Britain & Canada Investment Corporation
4 1/2% Convertible Debentures maturing April 1st, 1959

Convertible—at any time at the option of the holder into no-par value Common Stock on the basis of twenty (20) such Common Shares for each \$1,000 debenture.

Warrants—entitling holders to receive without cost 10 shares of no-par value Common Stock at Directors' discretion or on payment date of first Common Stock dividend.

Price 100 and accrued interest to yield 4 1/2%

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741

Fireproofed or Fire Menaced?

(Continued from Page 29)

The chain being no stronger than its weakest link, surely the only logical foundation on which a true forest protective policy may be reared must be based on the mastery of its greatest danger, inevitable as to occurrence and results?

All mechanical methods of fire control must fail absolutely at the extreme crisis. Of what use is the patrol airplane passing over its beat once or even twice, in the twenty-four hours, when a few minutes after its swift passing flight a fire may start up to be out of human control in two or three hours; even half an hour? If prevention is not universally complete and the natural haze of the season combines with the smoke of distant fires in the well-known condition producing complete lack of visibility, of what use is the plane which cannot leave its base, or the tower when the look-out has no out-look? How may fire-fighters be transported by air to distant fires, even were the

same discovered, at such times? Of what use would be the thin stream of water from even the heaviest portable gasoline pump, or a battery of such pumps, on a fire once well under way? Or the pump if the water were too far away? For the ground fire-fighter there is but one course of action in a fire occurrence in extreme hazard accompanied by wind, which is to get out to safety, for human life is endangered. Certainly he could not be landed from the air and left to fight fire in a fire-trap.

That is the position of mechanical protective effort in the extremity which may come about but once in ten years but which is the true test of any system.

Yet on the equipment and systems just enumerated the claims of protective effectiveness is advanced by the experts and accepted by the public. The traces still to be recognized, of past fires in the early history of the Canadian North, and the fragmentary references made to the same, show that widespread fires of tremendous proportions ran through the unbroken forests of those days; forests possessing the maximum of firesafety represented by the continuous crown-cover to which reference has already been made. Those fires being possible, the opportunity for widespread fires of unparalleled scale to occur under similar weather conditions but aided by the presence of millions of acres of open and degenerate forests; the accumulated debris of past and recent burns; and slash-land, the results of recent forest exploitation, may well be imagined.

No great a menace to the forests exists in the occasional abnormal hazard that the normal is dwarfed to a non-essential by comparison. Yet our protective systems, methods and equipment, are based on normal hazards, and can be effectual only in normal hazards, and then only if applied on a far greater scale, involving far greater expenditures than at present. What then?

There is but one possibility. Fires must not start! Stating this we are at once projected into an entirely different sphere—that of public attitude and public education. Out of the favourable fire records of the last few years, where politicians and executives seek to extract glory, emerges one feature which, interpreted aright, gives the direct lie to statements of progress. Even by reported figures there has been no decrease in the number of fires starting. Nor, for a certainty, can such figures be complete. To this may be added the definite conclusion that if no decrease could be shown for such wet seasons as 1926-27-28 a tantamount increase is indicated. What of the potential fires; the carelessly thrown match and cigarette butt, the neglected smudge and cooking fire, which could have started forest fires but did not because of physical impossibility? What shadow of excuse have we for believing that all these fires, actual and potential, would not have occurred in an abnormal period? And then where would have been our protective system?

For a number of years now considerable effort has been made by different organizations to educate the general public to a sense of the importance of the forests, and the seriousness of the forest fire situation; and to educate the woods-using public to carefulness with fire. While the methods employed are well open to criticism, the work must be credited with great achievements; nor must the failure to lower the "number of fires starting" record be charged against it. For woods use has steadily increased with the years, creating the greater opportunity. But as a means of bringing about the nearest to absolute fire prevention that is humanly possible, which only can avail the situation, it is a failure, and was foredoomed to failure from the outset. There are citizens in whom any and every appeal to good sense and public duty will produce results; there are others deaf to all such appeals—but one; and there is a time when gentle persuasion fails!

The enormous loss which the nation suffers through forest destruction is permitted only because the forests belong to the public. Were they privately owned, the interests powerful enough to possess, outright, property of such value, would speedily devise efficient protective measures, and would have the firm support of public opinion as well.

The annual average direct loss to Canada by forest fires, stumpage and property alone, is estimated at around fifteen million dollars. Forest fire loss in general being reckoned as ninety per cent preventable, this leaves some thirteen and a half million dollars of inexcusable damage to public property. An abnormal year can put the loss to forty-six million dollars, as in 1923, and drier seasons and worse hazards than 1923 are in history, and

therefore probability. Of the indirect loss to the nation nothing can be said; it must be enormous in its accretive effect.

It is hardly correct to say that the public permits the loss of its own property simply because it is its own, without adding that forest resources to the average citizen appear a thing remote. He does not realize its intimate relation to his daily life and prosperity. Change the form and see where public attitude stands. Public property exists in many forms; and one is the Canadian National Railways. If a section of the public persisted in doing \$13,500,000 worth of material damage annually to the C.N.R. System, by burning up its equipment—careless smokers and incendiaries in stations, freight-sheds and trains, campers and picnickers lighting fires under wooden trestles—with the accompanying tie-up of the nation's business, would the management respond by taxing all freight and passenger business to supply more and more fire-fighting equipment, and an army of detectives to follow the general public around, in its business with the system, to report and put out all the fires it caused? And would they placard the permanent way with fire signs: "This is your railroad. Don't spoil it." "Don't burn the station, you may need it sometime when you have to wait for a train." "Burnt bridges mean lost connections." "Be careful with fire. Save the coaches and ride again!" Would they?

And would the general public, the owners, form associations of people who seldom even travel on trains, and would not burn a railway folder; make up funds to print and distribute literature; pay the salaries of lecturers, and provide moving picture outfits, to visit the outlying villages and schools to convince the supposedly firebug mentalities in both, of the sin of burning up railroads? Well—hardly!

The truth is that practically all those who can be reached by persuasive and appeals-to-reason methods, have already been reached a long time since. The hearers and supporters of the fire protection gospel are in much the same position as readers of temperance literature who usually need no inciting to temperance anyway. It is the outsider not reached who counts, and certainly in forest protection there is a class of outsiders which must be reckoned with.

There has been altogether too much interference in forest protection advocacy that it is not desirable to coerce a woods user into fire carefulness. But if he is that kind—why not? This is where we have left an old and well proven method for a new and sloppy sentimental one of evident failure. There are many who will never observe good public manners for the sake of doing so; but there are few willing to risk the law for a breach of them. Criminals and maniacs are, of course, a different problem, but fortunately there are so few of these in the Canadian woods that as regards fire causes they may well be included and lost in the unpreventable 10%.

Every woods-user is in the woods for a definite reason; for pleasure, for profit, or because he lives there. Whatever his position or purpose, it gives him no license whatever to prejudice the interests of the public—in which he is himself included—and destroy thirteen million dollars' worth of the nation's property annually through sheer carelessness. It is a mistake to argue that public opinion is not ready for a stringent application of forest fire penalties; it is ready, and was always ready. No innovation is involved. The principle is the basis of our social system, without which the said system would break up at surprising speed.

Our present Forest Policy in general, and our forest fire protection policy in particular, is a failure; and the politicians and departmental executives who make their bid for public recognition on the records of the last years, the efficiency of their services, and the present system, will meet, at the next real crisis period, their everlasting Waterloo. And a credulous public will receive a rude jolt!

New Offices

BONGARD and Company, members of the Toronto Stock Exchange, the Montreal Stock Exchange and the Montreal Curb Market, have announced the removal of their offices to larger and more efficient quarters on the fourteenth floor of the Toronto Daily Star Building, 80 King Street West, Toronto. Modern equipment is being installed and every facility for trading is being offered to clients.

Financial Editor, "Saturday Night": The information given in your columns has been a very profitable guide for me over a period of years, and I appreciate and respect your advice.

—K. E. N., Toronto, Ont.

NEW ISSUE

15,000 UNITS

ACME GLOVE WORKS LIMITED

15,000 Shares 6 1/2% Cumulative, Convertible First Preferred Stock
 7,500 Class "B" Common Shares.

The holders of the First Preferred shares (par value \$50 each) are entitled to a fixed cumulative, preferential dividend of \$3.25 per share per annum, payable quarterly on the 15th days of June, September, December and March. Such dividends will accrue from March 15th, 1929. The First Preferred shares are preferred as to assets and dividends over all other shares of the Company and are redeemable on thirty (30) days' notice at \$55 per share and accrued dividend. The First Preferred shares carry no voting rights except in the event of dividends on such shares being in arrears for eight quarterly dividend periods.

Transfer Agent: MONTREAL TRUST COMPANY, MONTREAL
 Registrar: THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY, MONTREAL

CAPITALIZATION

	Authorized	To be Issued
6 1/2% Cumulative First Preferred shares (par value \$50 per share)	15,000 shs.	15,000 shs.
6% Non-Cumulative Second Preferred shares (par value \$50 per share)	6,000 shs.	6,000 shs.
Class "A" Common shares (no par value)	15,000 shs.	
Class "B" Common shares (no par value)	30,000 shs.	15,000 shs.

*The entire authorized issue of Class "A" shares has been reserved for conversion of the First Preferred shares.
 *12,000 Class "B" shares reserved for conversion of 6% Non-Cumulative Preferred shares.

The Company has no funded debt and no other securities senior to the 6 1/2% Cumulative First Preferred Shares.

COMPANY AND PROPERTIES

Acme Glove Works Limited, incorporated 1929, has acquired all the assets of a company of the same name, incorporated June 5th, 1912, and founded in 1903 by J. D. Ouellette and others. The Company operates modernly equipped factories in the Province of Quebec, in Montreal, Joliette, Loretteville and St. Tite. The properties of the Company—land, buildings, machinery and equipment—have been valued by the National Appraisal Company at \$562,296.65. Replacement value is placed at \$853,712.71.

The Acme line of fine leather gloves, work gloves and mitts is extensive and is widely known in Canada. In leather clothing specialties, Acme Glove Works, Limited, pioneered the way and is still the leader in a field of vast possibilities. Among other articles of Acme manufacture are moccasins, sheep-boots, shoe packs, wool socks, sheep-lined and mackinaw clothing, sport and work garments. The Company also operates two departments handling domestic and imported merchandise, and has valuable connections abroad.

RESOURCES

The assets of the Company as of December 31, 1928, after giving effect to the present financing, as certified by Messrs. P. S. Ross & Sons, were as follows:

CURRENT	
Cash, Accounts Receivable, Inventories, etc.	\$983,886.66
FIXED ASSETS	
Real Estate, Buildings, Machinery, Equipment, etc.	562,296.65
TOTAL ASSETS	\$1,546,183.31

LIABILITIES

CURRENT	
Accounts Payable, Provision for Sales and Income Taxes, etc.	\$176,544.11

CAPITAL	
6 1/2% Cumulative, Convertible First Preferred Shares (Authorized 15,000 shares of \$50 par value; to be issued 15,000 shares)	750,000.00
6% Second Preferred Shares (Authorized 6,000 shares of \$50 par value; to be issued 6,000 shares)	300,000.00

COMMON STOCK AND SURPLUS	
Represented by Class "B" Common shares, with no nominal or par value (Authorized issue 30,000 shares; to be presently outstanding 15,000 shares)	319,639.20

TOTAL LIABILITIES	\$1,546,183.31
Contingent Liabilities: Trade paper under discount	\$396,283.00

These shares are offered for sale when, as and if issued and received by us, subject to the approval of all legal details by our counsel, Messrs. Brown, Montgomery & McMichael.

Offered in Units consisting of

One share of 6 1/2% Cumulative Convertible First Preferred stock.
 One-half share of Class "B" Common stock

PRICE: \$65 per unit and accrued dividend on First Preferred share.

Fractional Common shares will not be issued, but will be adjusted at \$30 per share.

Application will be made, in due course, to list both the Class "A" and the Class "B" Common shares on the Montreal Curb Market.

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The statements in this advertisement, though not guaranteed, are based on information which we believe reliable and on which we acted in purchasing these securities.



HYDRO DEVELOPMENT ON LACHINE RAPIDS
Aerial photograph by the Cie Aérienne Franco-Canadienne of one of the present major developments. Attention has recently been focussed on the upper St. Lawrence through the granting of powers to the Beauharnois Company to engage in extensive new developments which will add materially to the hydro-power available in the vicinity of Montreal.
—Photo courtesy Canadian Pacific Railway.

Reparations and World Trade

World Must Change Its Tariff Policies If German Payments Are to be Transferred to Other Nations—Question Resolves Itself Into Capacity of Germany to Sell Her Goods Abroad

By SIR GEORGE PAISH, in Barron's Weekly, New York

THE decision to convene a Committee of Experts to consider the problem of reparations in relation to Germany's capacity to pay is to be strongly commended. Hitherto, the matter has been discussed from the point of view of demanding the largest possible sum which the terms of peace would allow.

Prior to the Armistice those terms provided for the payment by Germany of compensation to civilians for war damages. The amount of this seemed so trifling, however, that war pensions were added, and the sum ultimately demanded was some £6,600,000,000, to carry 5% interest and 1% sinking fund on any balance unpaid. The amount demanded was thus nearly £400,000,000 a year for a period of thirty-seven years. This is the sum for which Germany is still liable under the Spa decision. No official investigation was made of Germany's capacity to pay, and it was merely assumed that Germany could be made to pay these sums annually.

Inasmuch as in the years immediately following the peace treaty Germany was able to pay but very modest sums annually, and as her finances fell into grave disorder, the Dawes plan was formulated to give stability to her currency, to bring order into her finances, and to accelerate her reparation payments. Under this plan Germany was in 1924 granted a foreign loan of some £40,000,000 with which to strengthen her currency and to re-organize her finances, while the annual payments were fixed at sums rising from approximately £50,000,000 in 1924-5 to some £125,000,000 in 1928-9. The payments thereafter are to be at the latter figure or at a still higher figure, according to an index of prosperity which the plan devised.

The Dawes committee were, however, in doubt as to whether or not these large annual payments could be transferred from Germany, and wisely stipulated that the remittance of the annuities should not be permitted again to reduce Germany's currency to chaos, and that if the annual sums could not be transferred from Germany without forcing the mark to a discount they were to be accumulated in Germany until they reached a total of about £250,000,000. The amount unremitted was not to exceed this sum.

When such a figure was reached the sum collected from Germany was to be automatically reduced to the figure that could be remitted abroad.

The annual sums provided for in the Dawes plan have been paid regularly by the German government to the transfer committee of the Powers and remitted abroad. Indeed, the Dawes agreement has been honorably fulfilled by Germany to the complete satisfaction of the reparations commission.

The whole problem of reparations is now to be reconsidered in order that a complete settlement may be reached. It is true that Germany has complied with the conditions of the Dawes plan, nevertheless, she is still liable for the greater sum demanded at Spa, a sum that experience is now

showing can never be paid. Furthermore, it is now becoming obvious that grave difficulties are likely to arise in transferring sums of £125,000,000 a year from Germany to the recipient nations. Indeed, having regard to the agreement of the Powers not to transfer the payments from Germany if such transfer imperilled the stability of the mark, it may be found practicable to transfer no more than a relatively small part of the annual payments received by the committee.

It is understood that Germany desires to ascertain the total sum of reparations that it is practicable for her to pay in a reasonable period of years and if possible to discharge that sum with the least possible delay by foreign loans. On the other hand, it is to the interest of the recipient powers to discover the true extent of Germany's capacity to pay and to place upon Germany instead of upon the transfer committee of the Powers the responsibility of transferring the payments.

With the German government responsible for the transfers it would be for Germany to arrange her economy and her exchange in such a manner that she could make the promised payments without again disorganizing her finances and her currency.

Both Germany and the Powers entitled to reparation payments have thus much to gain from an agreed and workable settlement.

What is the sum of reparations that Germany can reasonably be expected to pay?

The sums paid by Germany, prior to the Dawes plan, were obtained mainly by the sale in the international markets of German paper money which subsequently became practically valueless. The sums paid since the Dawes plan became effective have been transferred mainly in consequence of German credit operations with foreign countries, and more particularly with the United States and Great Britain. Indeed, Germany has borrowed foreign capital during the past period of payments to a much greater amount than the sum remitted from Germany in reparations.

In the not distant future reparations must be paid out of the foreign exchange the transfer committee is able to buy by means of Germany's exports and her services to foreign countries, not out of the supply of foreign exchange created by foreign loans. Will it be possible for Germany to sell enough of her goods and services to foreign countries in future to permit reparations to be transferred?

That Germany with practically no army or navy, with a very small war debt, and with the cancellation of almost the whole of her private debts through currency depreciation, can raise enough taxation and governmental revenue to meet the payment under the Dawes plan is scarcely in doubt. The "mark" payments are clearly possible. The only matter in doubt is the ability to transfer the payments from marks into the currencies of the recipient powers.

In the first place the operation of transferring the reparation annuities does not depend wholly upon Germany. She must provide the "marks" it is true, but whether or not these can be transferred abroad depends upon the willingness of foreign nations to buy enough of German goods and services to permit them to be transferred.

The continued grant of credit to Germany to permit her to pay reparations may be ruled out for the future. This method of payment does not solve the problem—it accentuates it. Foreign borrowings by Germany subsequently involve the still greater need of foreign exchange, and demand still greater exports and services to foreign countries in order to meet interest and sinking-fund payments on the sums borrowed.

Thus, at present, Germany is under obligation to pay foreign countries something like £10,000,000 a year for interest on sums borrowed on loans and by credits since the Dawes plan was adopted, and these interest payments have increased already the sum to be remitted for reparations and interest to about £165,000,000 per annum. Were Germany to borrow abroad for another five years the sums needed to pay the reparation annuities for that period, the payments abroad for reparations and interest would exceed £200,000,000 per annum at the end of the period.

If without borrowing, it is now impossible to obtain sufficient foreign exchange to pay annually £165,000,000 for reparations and for interest on money borrowed abroad, how would it become possible for Germany to remit abroad over £200,000,000 per annum for these purposes in five years' time.

No, the fundamental problem of reparations has now to be faced. How can Germany meet her larger reparation payments out of her own foreign income and not out of foreign loans?

The answer to that question is synonymous with the answer to a further question.

Can Germany sell abroad enough of her goods and services to pay for the produce she needs to buy abroad for the support of her people plus the interest on foreign loans obtained already, plus £125,000,000 per annum for reparations?

That Germany's restored productive power would permit her to produce sufficient goods and services for the purpose of such payment is not open to serious question. Germany has the power to produce many more goods than she is now doing. Nor does the difficulty arise from Germany's capacity to raise the necessary taxation and revenue.

The difficulty is purely one of ability to transfer German currency into foreign currency, and this, in the absence of foreign loans, depends upon Germany's power to sell abroad her goods and services in sufficient quantity to pay for foreign produce essential to the support of the German people, to meet her obligations for interest and principal upon foreign loans and capital, as well as to provide for reparation payments.

(Continued on Page 39)



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Greenshields & Co are a banking house offering both an investment banking and a commission service.

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The Dunham Differential Vacuum Heating System



The Commerce and Transportation Building Toronto, Ontario

Architects: N. A. Armstrong Co. Ltd., Toronto General Contractors: Carswell Construction Co., Toronto
Heating Contractors: Purdy, Mansell Ltd., Toronto

Do you know that the creation of excessive and unnecessary heat wastes one-quarter of the total fuel used by ordinary steam heating systems?

The Dunham Differential Vacuum Heating System is cutting fuel bills at least 25% in hotels and apartment houses and office, institutional, and commercial buildings throughout Canada because it has solved the problem of overheating. It supplies just the right amount of heat, and no more, to keep buildings adequately warm in every kind of weather. There is no heat waste. No make-shift regulation of heat is needed by opening and closing windows and radiator valves.

Occupants of buildings equipped with this perfected heating system are enjoying new standards of heating comfort because the system takes over the whole burden of keeping building temperatures at just the desired level.

Less fuel consumption and greater heating comfort, proven in operation, are the factors which influence discriminating building promoters, owners, architects and engineers to specify the Dunham Differential

Vacuum Heating System. These were the reasons why this system was selected to heat the new Commerce and Transportation Building shown here. It will pay you to investigate the Dunham Differential Vacuum Heating System when your heating problems are under consideration. Consult your architect or engineer, or write us direct. Our engineers will gladly cooperate with you through the professions and trades.

Water boils at a lower temperature on a mountain top than at sea level because of the lesser atmospheric pressure. The Dunham Differential Vacuum Heating System is the scientific adaptation of this principle. Steam is circulated under a partial vacuum throughout the whole system. The degree of vacuum determines how "hot" or "cool" the steam will be. On mild days "cool" steam is circulated. In cold weather "hot" steam fills the radiators. The amount of heat is adapted to the condition of the weather. Thus there is no heat wasted.

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GOLD @ DROSS

DOMINION BRIDGE ATTRACTIVE (Continued from Page 29)

organization in 1912, reaching as high as 20 per cent. in 1916 on the old \$100-par stock. The change to the present no-par stock was made in October, 1927, shareholders receiving five of the new shares for each of the old.

Dominion Bridge earned \$4.16 per share of common for the year ended Oct. 31, 1928, with 365,625 shares outstanding, as against \$2.87 in the previous year, when 325,000 shares were outstanding. Indications are that the 1928 figure should be substantially exceeded this year. The first two months of 1929 showed a good increase in construction activity over the same period of 1928, which year established a new high record in building construction, and there are no present signs of a decrease in the demand for structural steel.

The company has many large and substantial orders on hand at the present time and seems assured of all the business it can handle in 1929. At the present time it is engaged in a big programme of plant expansion and its additional facilities for production will naturally be an important factor in bringing about higher earnings this year. Furthermore, there is every reason to believe that its subsidiary, Dominion Engineering, will again prove an important source of revenue.

MONTGOMERY WARD COMMON

Editor, Gold and Dross:

As I have profited from following your advice in the past, I am coming to you now to ask your opinion of the common stock of Montgomery Ward & Co., Inc., as a purchase for increase in value over a year or two. Please say how far you think the present quotations are reasonable, and how this price compares with previous quotations for the stock this year. Any general information you may be in position to give me regarding the company's standing, financial position, and apparent prospects, would be appreciated.

—L.M., Saint John, N.B.

Montgomery Ward impresses me as having further speculative possibilities by reason of the good outlook for trade, the improved financial condition, and the rapid rate of sales expansion of the company. However, in view of the uncertain stock market situation, a purchaser should be prepared to carry this stock through any temporary reaction.

Montgomery Ward & Co., Inc., is now the second largest factor in the mail order business in the United States. It also operates approximately 200 retail stores, and 18 retail department stores, and plans to open 200 additional stores each year in the next few years. The company exports goods to this country, Mexico, South America, and the Far East. Its earnings have increased more than seven times since 1922, and established a new record in 1928. They were equivalent in the latter year to \$4.77 per share on the present common stock (or \$14.26 per share on the previous capitalization) as compared with \$10.25 for 1927.

The position of the stock will be further improved by the calling of the entire funded debt of its subsidiary warehouse corporation on April 1st, and of the properties corporation on May 1st. The company recently obtained \$10,000,000 of new capital for this purpose and for future expansion, through offering the stockholders the right to purchase two new shares at \$17.50 for each share held. Giving effect to these changes, the capitalization now consists of 205,000 no-par shares of \$7 cumulative Class "A" stock, and 3,410,983 shares of no-par common. Dividends have been initiated on the new common at the rate of \$2.50 per annum.

The company's financial condition, as of December 31st last, was exceptionally strong, with current assets of \$91,307,657 contrasting with current liabilities of \$17,193,792. Sales for the first two months of 1929 increased 32.4%, as compared to the same period in 1928.

NO VERDICT ON SISCOE

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I am taking the opportunity of renewing my subscription to your valuable paper along with an inquiry. I am the holder of some Siscoe mining stock and I would appreciate your opinion on this. Do you think that these shares can ever be listed around \$3.00?

—J.B.T., Campbellton, N.B.

Whether Siscoe will ever make the \$3 class is a matter of pure conjecture. It can be said that the property has responded in a reasonable manner to limited development. Mill runs in the early months of operation have demonstrated the necessity for the revision of the flow sheet. The gold is coarse and the original installation was found to lack certain equipment which has now been ordered.

The first few months of mill operation on any scale are not representative. I would prefer to give Siscoe a six months' trial before suggesting a verdict. Minewise, official announcements are hopeful but not conclusive.

FAMOUS PLAYERS VOTING TRUST

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I have been attracted by the recent offering of Famous Players Canadian Corporation Voting Trust Certificates, but beyond the fact that I understand that this is common stock, I must confess I do not exactly know what a Voting Trust is. What interests me is the prospect of the company's future, its likelihood of increased earnings and the consequent return on, and appreciation of, this stock. I would appreciate it very much if you could enlighten me and let me have your opinion as to the desirability of such a purchase.

—T.K.K., Winnipeg, Man.

While in view of present financial conditions the purchase of any common stock needs careful consideration, nevertheless, for a hold, I think that the present Famous Players offering is not without attraction. I would classify these Voting Trust certificates as a reasonable speculative investment for a business man who is prepared to ignore any market fluctuations which may occur in the near future, and to pin his faith on the more distant outlook.

As to the Voting Trust certificates, you must remember that you are not actually buying the common stock of the company, the difference being that the possession of these certificates does not give you any voice in the company's affairs such as is enjoyed by holders of the actual stock. Through an agreement with a trust company, the whole of the 165,375 shares of common, represented by the present offering, is voted by three trustees. In the matter of dividend payments, however, the Voting Trust Certificates and the common shares rank equally. The trust agreement is to last for ten years, and its purpose is said to be the retaining of control of the company in Canada.

Famous Players Canadian Corporation dominates the



D. C. DURLAND

President of the Canadian General Electric Company, which has just issued an annual report showing the year to have been one of the most successful in the company's history. Net profits showed an increase of 75 per cent. over 1927 and increases, many of large proportions, were shown in every account.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

Canadian motion picture and theatre industry. It owns, controls or leases some 153 theatres with a seating capacity of 165,000 and is planning at the present time the erection of a theatre in Toronto with a seating capacity of 5,000, which will be second only to the famous Roxy Theatre of New York City. At the present time the company has no serious competitor in Canada, and its position would seem to indicate continuance of its virtual control of the situation for some time to come. The advent of the talking movie has materially increased its income, and while the cost of installation of this equipment, which is high, might affect dividend payments on the company's common stock for a time, the eventual return seems to be assured.

While the company has possibly the largest real estate investment in Canada apart from the banks, it is the earnings position rather than assets, which lends attraction to the common. Net earnings for the first six months of the present fiscal year, after all charges, amounted to \$710,291 as against \$482,070 for the whole of the 1928 period. Net profits for the 1929 period, available for the common stock, amounted to \$2.20 per share on the 320,000 shares outstanding, and it is estimated that such profits for the whole year will not be less than \$4 per share. The company has announced its intention of placing the common stock on a quarterly dividend basis, beginning with the quarter commencing September 1.

The general outlook for the company appears at the present time to be exceedingly bright, and for those who are prepared to disregard immediate market fluctuations, I would regard the present Voting Trust certificates as attractive for a hold.

HOWEY STILL A HOLD

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I own 300 shares of Howey and I am wondering whether to sell now or hold. I have benefitted by your advice many times in the past, and while I know you do not predict what the market may do, I would appreciate your opinion on the point I have mentioned.

—L.K.M., Hamilton, Ont.

This does not appear to be a good time to sell Howey. It is a producer in the making, waiting for the Ontario Hydro Commission to make an announcement bearing on a power supply. The site of the hydro plant has been selected and considerable work done on it by the Ontario and Dominion governments, but no steps have yet been taken to develop energy. Present prices on Howey have not discounted the future of this excellent property.

GOTTFREDSON BONDS

Editor, Gold and Dross:

A little more than eighteen months ago I bought a block of first mortgage bonds of the Gottfredson Corporation, Limited, which were highly recommended to me at the time by a bond house. I now read that the company has been placed in the hands of a receiver and naturally I am very much upset. I cannot afford to lose the money I put into this and I would appreciate it very much if you could let me know what prospects there are of my getting any of my money back or what course of action I should take.

—L.A.B., Winnipeg, Man.

There is very little that you can do at the present time. The affairs of Gottfredson Corporation, Limited, are at the present time in the hands of the National Trust Company, which is trustee for the bondholders, and which has also been appointed receiver by the courts. Discouraging as this may seem to you, it by no means indicates that you will lose all the money you paid for your bonds. While

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Each inquiry must positively be accompanied by the address label attached to the front page of each copy of Saturday Night sent to a regular subscriber, and by a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Each letter of inquiry should refer to one company or security only. If information on more than one company or security is desired, the sum of fifty cents must be sent with the letter for each additional company or security inquired about. If such additional inquiries relate to mining or insurance matter, they should be written on separate sheets of paper.

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GOLD @ DROSS

the process of liquidation of the company's assets may be a long and somewhat involved one, which makes present estimates of little value, nevertheless in semi-official circles, actual realization by bondholders has been mentioned as in the neighborhood of 75 per cent.

The security behind these bonds consisted of assets of both the Canadian company and its American subsidiaries, which in addition to the properties at Walkerville, Ont., are located in a number of American cities. From this you will understand that the process of realization will not be entirely simple.

Put briefly, the Gottfredson situation appears to be that the tail tried to wag the dog, with no success. In other words, while the Canadian end of the business appeared to be reasonably bright, the drain from the American end, following the reorganization and the making of the American companies into subsidiaries of the Canadian, proved too great. Too extensive American commitments and consequent lack of working capital are said to have led up to the unfortunate present situation.

MANDY AT INTERESTING STAGE

Editor, Gold and Dross:
I am the holder of a block of Mandy stock and I have recently been hearing all sorts of reports about this mine. What I would like, and appreciate very much, is to have your opinion on the possibilities of this mine, and a few brief facts about present operations. I have been a constant reader of your paper for many years.

—L.K.F., Sherbrooke, Que.

Mandy is reaching an interesting stage. Its shaft has reached the 1,000 foot depth objective and crosscutting to the schist zone, which held commercial orebodies on the higher levels, will be begun shortly. Success in this work will determine the future of the property.

There has been established an orebody on the upper levels, valued at approximately \$5,000,000 gross. This should show a handsome profit, as the grade is good. It can be mined and sold to the Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting Company in a year or so, when the smelter is in operation. The properties adjoin.

POTPOURRI

L.R., Galt, Ont. CORONA, with about \$40,000 on hand, is looking for a property. There is ground of interest, apparently, on the ground it held and worked.

A.J., Montreal, Que. LAVAL QUEBEC: Following cessation of operations in the Rouyn area this company acquired controlling interest in a group of claims in the Sudbury district during that boom. Results were negative and claims were dropped. It is now drilling on the Rex copper property in Desmeulles township, near Abana. The company has not issued any report of significant finds in this or surface work. Treasury has \$100,000.

J.R., Windsor, Ont. Nothing has been done on the GOLD REEF property in Porcupine for several years. Nothing of importance was found in last operation. Stock of nominal value.

P.L., Toronto, Ont. CANADA QUEBEC MINING CORPORATION is purely an exploration venture, holding large acreage in northwestern Quebec, several groups being in the Abana section. Little work has yet been done on any of the holdings, certainly not enough to permit of an accurate or even approximate estimate of the value of the holdings. The company seems to be slow in getting down to actual work, while bearing heavily on the promotional effort.

L.A.P., Fernie, B.C. Despite quotations of 215 for the \$100 par value capital stock of the AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY, I think that a holder of this stock should do well over a number of years. The present dividend basis is 9 per cent. annually, so you will see that the present yield is only slightly over 4 per cent. Rights offered to shareholders from time to time have, however, greatly increased this yield and it is reasonable to be expected that such procedure will be followed in the future. I would not advise the purchase of this stock with any view to immediate market appreciation, but I think that it should prove a satisfactory investment over a period of years.

J.P.R., Vancouver, B.C. PEND OREILLE has been and remains a mystery stock and a market football. There is no definite information which can be employed as a guide to its probable worth. Its sponsors have maintained a sphinxlike silence on the probable ore situation. You would be well advised to look around for something less illusive. SUDBURY BASIN from its present ore position, its outside holdings, cash and speculative interests, appears to be reasonably priced for a hold.

A.S., Sherbrooke, Que. The class A stock of INTERNATIONAL PROPRIETARIES LIMITED is quite attractive, I think, in the light of a business man's investment, at current quotations around 37. The present yield on the stock is 6½ per cent at this price, and there is a participation feature by which the stock can receive as much as an extra dollar per share. Thus it is possible for a purchaser at 37 to get a return of a little over 9 per cent. on his in-



ROSS H. McMASTER

President of the Steel Company of Canada which has reported manufacturing profits for the past year of \$4,051,705 as compared with \$3,166,280 in 1927. The company's balance sheet also showed a further and pronounced strengthening of an already powerful position.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

vestment. While the results for 1928 are not yet definitely known, it is understood that sales and earnings were considerably larger than for 1927. The business is an old established one and is making steady progress, and appears to have excellent prospects for further expansion over a period of time.

X.P., North Bay, Ont. BATHURST is getting exploration in the form of drifting on a vein on the second level. A recent official report says that west of the shaft there is a section averaging three feet in width which will run \$10 to the ton for eighty feet in length. East of the shaft 35 feet runs \$8 over forty two inches. The work is designed to cut the high grade showing known as the Golden Side-walk. This was one of the original sensations of the camp. The company is adequately financed. Work is well managed.

M.A.G., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. If you wish a recommendation for a mining speculation of some apparent merit, you could take LAKE SHORE for yield and chances of appreciation; NORANDA for its future earnings; VENTURES LIMITED for a two or three year hold on the understanding that you were exposing yourself to a pure speculation; TECK-MINER for the same chances as Lake Shore; SHERITT-GORDON or HUTCHINSON for a hold as large-scale base-metal producers of the future.

B.D., Hamilton, Ont. LAKE WAHNIPIITAE GOLD SYNDICATE has a group of claims in Rathbun township, near Boland's Bay on Lake Wahniptae. The ground was held and worked years ago, a number of quartz veins, mineralized with sulphides having been stripped. The syndicate proposes, when financing permits, to diamond drill the indicated breaks. There is nothing here to get excited about. The area has had many exploration efforts but no successes. This prospect has the usual chance of such. JUNIOR FROOD is promoted by the same company, Sudbury Area Mines. It has acreage contiguous to Frood Extension Mine, which is adjacent to Mond Nickel's Frood body. Surface exploration, with undisclosed results, was the limit of work. No drilling was done. There being no smoke I do not suspect any fire.

S.J., Barrie, Ont. CLERICOY, I deduce from official reports of results secured at the Frechette township group, has a fair chance. A total length of 2,400 feet of mineralization, varying in width from four to nine feet, has given fair results in channel sampling. The work continues. The stock is naturally rather speculative.

A.X.E., Goderich, Ont. McVITTIE GRAHAM has in recent weeks assumed some interest as a stock for a hold. It has secured the financial assistance and guidance of strong interests. Actual developments of the holdings, as far as they have gone, are fairly good. You might be disappointed if you were to expect quick action from present levels.

P.Q., Newmarket, Ont. CLINTON actually furnished some high-grade showings. Picked samples were nice looking gold specimens. Work of sinking a shaft and driving a tunnel has been completed. However, geological conditions here are not ideal. One could say that the prospect was worth working. It appears to have been fairly well handled and modestly financed.

P.S., Toronto, Ont. A cheap entry into SHERITT-GORDON is through BEDFORD or McDOUGALL, each of which hold 150,000 shares. On the basis of ruling prices for Sherritt-Gordon these two stocks are selling considerably below book value.

P.S., Alliston, Ont. It is impossible to secure any information as to the future plans of SUDBURY MINES. Officials are silent, there is little money in the treasury and the original property in the area indicated by the name showed but little encouragement. It was a boom child and it never did grow up. Its future is very uncertain.

L.O.B., Stratford, Ont. In my opinion the common stock of CANADA VINEGARS LIMITED is a fairly attractive speculative investment for a business man. The last report shows, for the six months ended November 30th last, net earnings after depreciation and taxes equivalent to \$2.12 on each share of this stock outstanding. The report also showed an improvement in the company's balance sheet, and I am informed that current business is being well maintained.

O.O.J., Toronto, Ont. VENTURES, for a hold of a year or more offers definite attraction to anyone who can afford to wait that long and who is willing to mix a little hope and imagination with his concrete facts. A switch from BIDGOOD to HOWEY would be appropriate if it does not involve much loss. Otherwise, Bidgood retains a mining chance. A dollar for PIONEER appears to lie in the somewhat distant future. Profitable operation is not in sight, although the company has ore blocked out to the extent of about 10 cents a share net.

F.P., Winnipeg, Man. DURAND-SMITH MINING SYNDICATE has as its principal asset a group of claims near Sherritt-Gordon on which officials claim to have uncovered a sulphide showing some 4,000 feet long. They propose to work this intensively. With about \$60,000 cash and considerable stock of the original capital in the treasury the syndicate seems to have made a fair start. Participation is contingent upon your willingness or ability to accept a loss in a venture of this kind.

L.J.H., Brandon, Man. Following sinking to the 125 foot level, GRAHAM-BOSQUET did some lateral work on the mineralized zone, reporting fair results. The shaft was deepened to 500 feet and at last reports a crosscut was being run to intercept the zone at the horizon indicated. It is not known how long it will take to reach the objective. The recent decline may forecast public opinion of what will be had when the returns are in.



A. E. DYMENT

Chairman of the Board of the Canadian General Electric Company, which has reported an increase in profits of 75 per cent., and one of the most notable years in the history of the company.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

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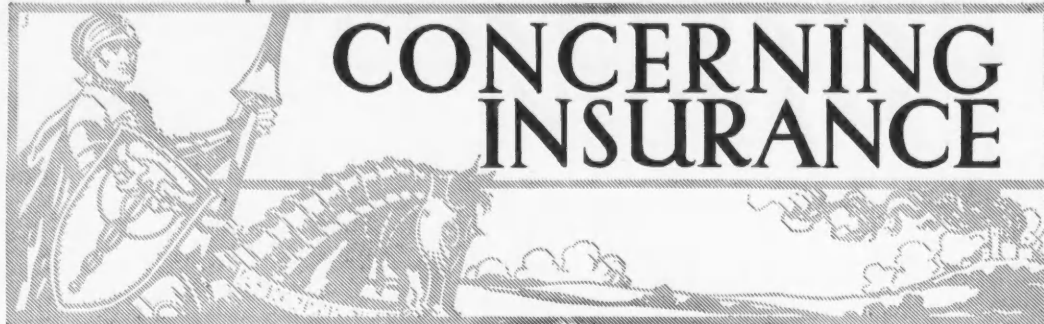
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The net premium income in 1928 was \$369,890, as compared with \$311,141 in 1927, showing an increase of nearly \$60,000. After providing for all losses and expenses and for increase in reserve for unissued premiums, the profits on the year's underwriting amounted to \$60,318. Adding the income of \$10,688 from investments, rents, etc., brings the total to \$101,006. Dividends absorbed \$27,900, leaving \$73,106 as the net surplus on the year's operations to be added to the surplus funds of the company.

Assets were increased during the year by \$115,606 to \$776,964. The surplus as regards policyholders was increased to \$696,418, while the net surplus over paid up capital and all liabilities was increased to \$498,418.

During the year the company extended its operations to the Province of Ontario with profitable results. Shaw & Begg, Limited, are Ontario General Agents of the company.

Group Insurance and Pension Plan for Kodak Employees

UNDER what is said to be the largest contractual programme for workers' benefits ever effected, the 20,000 employees of the Eastman Kodak Company of Rochester are now covered by a group insurance and pension policy issued by the Metropolitan Life.

The initial premium for this policy is \$6,500,000. Under its provisions, male employees in the Eastman plants in the United States and elsewhere are eligible for retirement annuities at 65 years, and women workers at 60. Yearly pensions are to be reckoned at the rate of 1 per cent. of salary multiplied by number of years of service before January, 1929, plus 2 per cent. of the total salary earned after that date. Death and disability benefits are also provided.

The future annual premiums to cover the insurance under the plan will be about \$300,000 and with the increase the sum may grow. Insurance company dividends, however, will in a large part take up the increase it is estimated. The premium will be met in half by the Eastman Company and half by the Kodak Employees' Association which is the centre of welfare work among the employees. This association will also bear its half share of the payment of the initial \$6,500,000 coverage, payment being possible under the wage dividend plan which Mr. Eastman started in 1912. Cash distributions to employees under the plan this year amounted to about \$3,250,000 which, on the present basis, brings the annual wage dividend of workers to \$22.50 for each \$1000 of pay for the past five years.

The Employees Association's share of the annual premium under the new project will be paid by funds originally donated by Mr. Eastman to establish an earlier bonus system for retiring workers and for other welfare purposes connected with the company. A striking feature of the plan



ALFRED C. DOWN
Who has been appointed Western Superintendent of Agencies for the National Life Assurance Co. of Canada. He has been with the company for over twenty years, latterly as Provincial Manager for Manitoba. His headquarters will be at Winnipeg.

is that it appears to make the distribution of benefits quite independent of current working capital or other consideration, as is also the size of the sum actually turned over to the insurance company for eventual distribution to the employees and the large amount pledged for future premiums.



E. J. WALSH
Who has been appointed managing director for Canada of the New York Indemnity Company.

Third Vice-President Scott of Metropolitan Retires

GEORGE B. SCOTT, Third Vice-President, has resigned from the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company after 16 years of service. Mr. Scott resides in White Plains, N.Y., but plans moving to San Francisco, where he will make his home.

One of the oldest officers of the Metropolitan in point of service, Mr. Scott joined the company's staff in 1883, as a clerk in the Industrial Department. After various promotions he was appointed Superintendent of Agencies in 1900, serving in that capacity until 1910 when he became an Assistant Secretary, and was appointed Manager of the Pacific Coast Head Office in San Francisco. In 1916 he was appointed Fourth Vice-President. In 1919 he was promoted to Third Vice-President, returning in 1920 to New York to assume charge of the company's Conservation Division, a post which he held at the time of his retirement.

Western Assurance Co. Increases Surplus

THE Western Assurance Company's seventy-eighth annual report to the shareholders shows the surplus of the company was increased by the substantial amount of \$145,895 during the year 1928, and now amounts to \$2,037,679, which, added to the paid-up capital of \$1,400,000, makes the total surplus of policyholders \$3,437,679.

The assets of the company likewise increased by \$544,894 to \$8,918,352. Of that amount, over \$6,000,000 is represented by high-grade bonds and stock, and over \$1,300,000 by cash, which stresses the highly liquid position of the company. Losses paid by the company since its incorporation total over \$103,000,000.

The company controls and manages the British Canadian Insurance Company of Montreal, and jointly with the British America Assurance Company, the Imperial Guarantee and Accident Insurance Company of Canada, both of which operate throughout Canada.

The Board of Directors is composed of men widely known throughout the country. James Stewart and W. H. McWilliams, both of Winnipeg, joined the board during the year.

Continental Casualty to Pay Stock Dividend

IT IS announced that the directors of the Continental Casualty have unanimously recommended that the capital of the company be raised from \$3,000,000 to \$3,500,000 through a stock dividend of \$500,000 to be distributed to stockholders of record at the close of business on May 25, proportionately to their respective holdings at that time. The recommendation of the directors will be submitted to the stockholders at their annual meeting to be held May 14, 1929, and if adopted by them will result in a stock dividend of one share of stock for each six shares held.

To Test Hudson Bay Route for Insurance Hazards

IT IS reported that negotiations are in progress to have the Dominion Government, in co-operation with the Wheat Pool, carry the first grain cargo to Europe in a Government vessel in order to test the insurance hazards of the Hudson Bay route to the sea. It is said that the United Farmers of Canada and other organized agricultural bodies are relying heavily on the northern route to Europe, but fear that insurance rates might be too high. It is recognized that until several shipments have been made, the insurance companies would have no facts on which to base their rates.

Seneca Jones & Son, Limited

DOMINION Letters Patent have been issued to the old-established insurance firm of Seneca Jones & Son, of Hamilton, Ont., incorporating it under the name of Seneca Jones & Son, Limited, for the purpose of carrying on the business of insurance agents and brokers. The capital consists of 5,000 shares without nominal or par value. The head office is at Hamilton, and Norman S. Jones is president of the company.

Casualty Ousting Fire from First Place in Many Agencies

ACCORDING to a statement by the Conference Committee of the National Association of Insurance Agents, fire insurance has been ousted from first place by casualty insurance in many of the more progressive agencies of the country. Among the conditions contributing to this result, are stated to be:

First, We have witnessed the displacement of the local merchant, who formerly carried his insurance with the local agent, by a chain store system that purchases its insurance at a distant point through a form of cover in which the local agent does not participate. Therefore, hundreds of thousands of dollars in premiums have been taken almost overnight from the books of the local agents through an economic change over which they have no control. Whether this business can be partially restored through more flexible forms of cover written by agency companies under a plan whereby the local agent may participate, is certainly worthy of study.

Second, The local agent has witnessed a loss of the bulk of the local automobile fire and theft premiums through the writing of this business by national finance concerns.

Third, In the desire for business, companies have indiscriminately appointed loan agents who write no insurance other than on the properties on which they loan money, dwellings and mercantile buildings, which used to flow to the books of the legitimate local agent.

Fourth, Through the virtual abandonment of the single agency system there has grown up a multiplicity of agents in every community the great majority of whom do not constructively serve either the business of insurance or the public. While the volume thus written in an individual case is inconsequential, the same volume multiplied many times by the many appointments, means a loss of substantial volume of premium income to the full time agent and marks the difference between profit and loss in the operation of his business.

Fifth, In the loss of mercantile stocks, dwelling houses, and mercantile buildings on which loans are carried, and automobile fire and theft insurance, it leaves the agent with the limited field from which to produce fire business of special hazards, household furniture insurance and other relatively small lines. It is a recognized fact that the handling of household furniture fire insurance on the present scale of commission is at a loss when the many endorsements and removal permits are considered.

Sixth, The agent with a properly organized insurance office has been confronted with an ever increasing ratio of expense with a decreasing average rate which, coupled with the loss of the business above stated, presents a situation ultimately prom-

YOUNG FELLOWS—

For the earnest young man on the threshold of business life, nothing can give a greater sense of present security, or give a greater certainty of future progress, than to hold an endowment policy.

Only prudent and forward-looking men insure their lives—but these are the qualities that impress employers, for they bespeak the man who expects success. And the payment of a good sum in early or middle life will give effect to all the work that has gone before.

Write for a copy of "The President's Story"

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL

The Only One

There is only one man who has no need for insurance and no interest in the subject: he is the man who has no job, no business, no property, no loved ones and no home. To all others Life Insurance is a thing of vital consequence.

Great-West Life

HEAD OFFICE - WINNIPEG

Owned by Its Policyholders

Every Metropolitan policyholder is a part owner of this company. To the policyholders are paid all profits earned. There is no stock and there are no stockholders. Metropolitan is a strictly mutual organization.

CANADIAN HEAD OFFICE - OTTAWA, ONT.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.

The Business of Life Insurance

is not an opportunity for temporary work; neither is it an opportunity for the shiftless and indifferent. It is a grand opportunity for those who are possessed of energy, personality, determination, and integrity, and are determined to make it their life study and work. If you are one of the latter class,

Consult: Thomas Murphy, Manager, Saskatoon.
J. A. Snider, Manager, Regina.
M. R. Morrison, Manager, Calgary, or
W. E. Smith, Agency Registrar,
Head Office, Edmonton.

ASSETS EXCEED \$100,000,000

EAGLE STAR & BRITISH DOMINIONS INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.

OF LONDON, ENGLAND

Head Office for Canada
TORONTO

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DALE & CO., LTD., General Agents, Toronto, Montreal, Halifax
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HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

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E. C. G. JOHNSON, Asst. Manager

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 Accident, Sickness, Liability, Automobile, Plate Glass, Burglary,
 Guarantee Bonds, Fire, Boiler, Electrical Machinery.
J. A. MINGAY, Manager for Canada
 Applications for Agencies Invited

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 Automobile, Accident, Sickness, Liability, Guarantee Bonds,
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The Casualty Company of Canada
 HEAD OFFICE TORONTO
 Automobile, Plate Glass, Burglary, Fire, Guarantee,
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 We invite agency correspondence.
COL. A. E. GOODERHAM, President.
A. W. EASTMURE, Managing Director.

Agents for Fire, Accident, Automobile or Life Insurance
 who wish to add an outstanding Company to their agency, should write us.

The DOMINION of CANADA GUARANTEE & ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.
 HEAD OFFICE — TORONTO

COL. A. E. GOODERHAM, President.
C. A. WITHERS, Vice-Pres. & Man. Director.
H. W. FALCONER, Asst. Man. Director.
 BRANCHES: Montreal, St. John, Halifax, Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver, London, England; Kingston, Jamaica.

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 ALL POLICIES NON-ASSESSABLE
 PAYING DIVIDENDS RANGING FROM 25% TO 40%
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OUR task is to protect Dominion resources against insurable losses, an important and worthwhile task, we believe.
The World Fire and Marine Insurance Company
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CONTINENTAL CASUALTY COMPANY
 H. A. BEHRENS, PRESIDENT.
 Paid-up Capital and Surplus \$6,500,000 Assets \$20,375,039.57
 ACCIDENT AUTOMOBILE BURGLARY PLATE GLASS SICKNESS } **Insurance**
 Service Unexcelled
 HEAD OFFICE FEDERAL BUILDING TORONTO
 R. D. BEDOLFE, CAN. GEN. MGR.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited
 CANADIAN HEAD OFFICE TORONTO
COLIN E. SWORD, Manager for Canada
 A British Company Established in 1835 by British Merchants of the Far East.



ising actual loss in his fire business. Seventh, Even now he finds the special hazard lines threatened through the merger of industry, with insurance placed at some one central point, closely patterned after the chain store method.

An analysis of these and other conditions which have contributed on the first stated result, produces a problem the solution of which is not within the control of the agent so far as the business of fire insurance is concerned.

He therefore, naturally turns his energies to lines of insurance which have not been so seriously affected by those conditions and which offer him a greater monetary reward for his investment of capital and labor. As a result of this the business of casualty and surety insurance has rapidly leaped to first place in many agencies.

INSURANCE INQUIRIES

Editor, Concerning Insurance:
 I would be grateful for information and advice from you regarding insurance for a boy who will be 22 next November. He is at present working and each week puts aside a certain sum to pay for his first premium. I am afraid he would be bothered by agents if we wrote to the different insurance companies for information as to the best policy and as to the costs. We were thinking of the Canada Life or the Mutual Life for a policy. I am very anxious for him to take an Endowment Policy. Can one be had with disability clauses? The boy and his father think a 20 Pay Life would be the thing.

Could you give us any idea of the costs, and any advice that would be helpful. We want the boy to take as much insurance as he can carry without being too much of a burden. The object of course is to have the protection should he marry. I am still quite keen on a 20-year Endowment as I have seen many men requiring the money in their forties.

—F.E., Hamilton, Ont.
 If the object is to get insurance protection for the boy should he marry, I would advise buying 20-pay life instead of 20-year endowment. The same money put into a 20-pay life policy will purchase more insurance than if put into a 20-year endowment policy, and I would advise buying the most protection you can get for the money. Protection of dependents will in all probability be the main consideration when the boy is in his forties, and he can better accomplish this object under the 20-pay life than under the 20-year endowment.

If the policy is taken out with either the Mutual Life of Canada or the Canada Life, he would be getting good insurance value for the money.

The cost per \$1000 for 20-pay life policy would be \$28.20 to \$29 on the participating plan, and \$21.40 to \$23.15 on the non-participating plan.

The cost per \$1000 for 20-year endowment policy would be \$17.80 to \$18.55 on the participating plan and \$10.70 to \$11.65 on the non-participating plan.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:
 Would you please let me know in your next issue what you think about the London Life? I am 31 years of age and would like to put on an insurance and was advised to put on the Jubilee Policy. I would like to get full particulars before I put it on as in that policy I would have to put on \$5,000.00.

—B.B., Bracebridge, Ont.
 If you take out a Jubilee Policy with the London Life Insurance Co., you will be making no mistake, as the premium rate for that policy is low to begin with and as the policy also pays annual dividends which still further reduces the net cost.

The company is in a strong financial position, with total assets of \$50,817,791, and a net surplus over all liabilities of over \$5,000,000. It maintains reserves for its policy liabilities which are \$2,668,415 in excess of those required by the Dominion Insurance Act. The returns under its policies have been particularly good, so that the net cost under its participating policies has been low.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:
 Would you be good enough to tell me what is the standing of the "National Protective Insurance Ass'n." of Kansas City, Mo.?

They advertised a policy (accident) for \$3.65 a year, and I sent for it to see what it was.

—G.C., Fort William, Ont.
 National Protective Insurance Association of Kansas City is not licensed to do business in Canada and has no deposit with the Government here for the protection of people insuring with it in this country. In case of any claim against it, the policyholder could not enforce payment in this country, but would have to try to collect in Missouri. This would put him practically at its mercy as to whether or not he would get his money.

SATURDAY NIGHT advises insuring

with licensed companies only, as in that case payment of all valid claims can be readily enforced in the local courts if necessary. Licensed companies must maintain assets in Canada in excess of their liabilities here, so that the money is available with which to meet claims.

Insurance that you cannot readily collect under when you have a claim is dear at any price.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:
 I will appreciate your opinion through the medium of your insurance column, as to whether the following two mutual companies are perfectly safe for a large policy.

Merchants and Manufacturers Insurance Company; Mill Owners' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Canadian Head Office in each case is Hamilton.

—N.C., Guelph, Ont.
 Both the Merchants and Manufacturers Fire Insurance Co. and the Mill Owners Mutual Fire Insurance Co. are regularly licensed to do business in Canada and maintain the required deposits with the Dominion Government for the protection of Canadian policyholders, so that they are safe to insure with for the class of business transacted. The Mill Owners has been doing business in Canada since April 3, 1923, while the Merchants and Manufacturers was licensed on November 22nd, 1928.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:
 Will you kindly let me have a report on the Ontario Equitable Life and Accident Insurance Co. Is it a company backed by the Provincial Government?

—G.M., Cupar, Sask.

The Ontario Equitable is licensed by the Provincial Governments in the Provinces in which it transacts business, and complies with the insurance laws in regard to Government deposits, reserves, etc., for the protection of policyholders, and to that extent may be said to have the backing of these Governments. The same may be said of all the other regularly licensed companies.

At the end of 1928 the total assets of the Ontario Equitable were \$5,230,373.02, while the total liabilities except capital were \$4,400,632.05, showing a surplus as regards policyholders of \$829,739.97. The paid up capital was \$484,140, so the net surplus over paid up capital and all liabilities was \$345,599.97. The company is accordingly in a strong financial position and safe to insure with.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:
 Kindly give me some information concerning the Two-Year Endowment Policy of the Sun Life Assurance Company.

Is this a safe investment? Would it be more profitable than investing in Government bonds? Would it be a good investment for one whose income depends entirely on money invested? In a few years most Government issues will be due, and the rate is continually dropping. A banker told me that he expected the Government would be able to borrow at 3 1/2%.

In view of the above do you think it would be wise to put one's money into the Two-Year Endowment?

—C.O., Portage la Prairie, Man.
 There is no question as to the safety of the Two Year Endowment Policy of The Sun Life of Canada. Besides the reserves on all policies sufficient to pay them in full at maturity, there is the net surplus of \$54,000,000 over all liabilities. There is also an additional margin of \$100,000,000, made up of contingency reserve, unlisted assets, and excess of actual current values over the values at which the securities are taken into the financial statement.

If you are prepared to wait the two years until the policy matures, the interest yield on the proceeds of the policy left with the company should be a highly satisfactory one. While the rate of interest guaranteed is 3 1/2 per cent., the rate actually being paid is 5 1/2 per cent., and there seems to be no immediate prospect of the rate being reduced. Should, however, the rate at any time in the future fall below that obtainable on other forms of safe investment, you have the privilege of withdrawing your money in full and taking advantage of the opportunity to secure a higher interest yield.

NOTICE TO READERS

Saturday Night's insurance advice service is for the use of paid-in-advance mail subscribers only. Saturday Night regrets that it cannot answer inquiries from non-subscribers.

Each enquiry must positively be accompanied by the address label attached to the front page of each copy of Saturday Night sent to a regular subscriber, and by a stamped, self-addressed envelope. Each letter of enquiry should refer to one subject only. If information on more than one subject is desired, the sum of fifty cents must be sent with the letter for each additional question. Inquiries which do not fulfil the above conditions will not be answered.

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 G. U. PRICE, LTD., Bank of Toronto Bldg.
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 Extract from an Agent's letter: "I do appreciate the way you people settle claims. It is an asset to an agent to represent a Company which is right on the job."
 H. C. BOURNE, Vice-President and General Manager.
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 Applications for Agencies are Cordially Invited

The General Accident Assurance Company of Canada
 HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO
 No company is equipped to give greater service to an agent — almost every known risk covered, except life. A few additional agents are desired.
THOS. H. HALL, Managing Director.
W. A. BARRINGTON, Manager.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED
 ESTABLISHED 1797
 TIME TRIED AND FIRE TESTED
 MANY KINDS OF INSURANCE WRITTEN
INSURE IN THE NORWICH UNION

SENECA JONES & SON LIMITED
 HOME OFFICE: HAMILTON, ONTARIO
 CANADIAN GENERAL AGENTS FOR:
 FIDELITY AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY
 MILL OWNERS MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
 MERCHANTS & MANUFACTURERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
 Combined Assets, \$8,000,000. Policyholders' Surplus, \$1,000,000.
 Associate and Reinsuring Companies' Assets Over \$40,000,000.
 INQUIRIES FROM WELL ESTABLISHED AGENCIES INVITED—COAST TO COAST SERVICE.

The Protective Association of Canada Established 1907
 Assets \$289,157.00, surplus to policyholders over \$150,000.00
The Only Purely Canadian Company
 Issuing Sickness and Accident Insurance to Members of the Masonic Fraternity Exclusively.
 Agents in all Principal Cities and Towns in Canada.
E. E. GLEASON, Pres. & Gen. Mgr.
J. G. FULLER, Secy., Asst. Mgr.
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ROSSIA OF COPENHAGEN DENMARK
J. H. RIDDEL, Manager
 Head Office for Canada TORONTO
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REED, SHAW & McNAUGHT,
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 ONTARIO PROVINCIAL AGENTS

WATCH YOUR "BONDED" EMPLOYEE
 The fact that he can get a Bond at all shows he has a good character and is WORTH PROMOTING. Let us Bond your key employees. Write for rates.
FIDELITY INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA
 A. E. KIRKPATRICK—President
 36 TORONTO STREET TORONTO

PLANET ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
 HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA—SUN BLDG.—TORONTO
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Through Equipment—Compartment—Observation Car—Standard and Tourist Sleepers—Colonist Car and Diner.
 Lv. Toronto Daily 9.00 p.m.
 Ar. Winnipeg " 10.00 a.m. 2nd day
 Ar. Regina " 11.05 p.m. 2nd "
 Ar. Calgary " 4.25 p.m. 3rd "
 Ar. Vancouver 8.15 p.m. 4th "
 Convenient connections at Winnipeg for all points West, also at Regina for Saskatoon and at Calgary for Edmonton.
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THE CORRUGATED PAPER BOX
COMPANY, LIMITED7% Cumulative Sinking Fund Redeemable
Preferred Shares

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Price 95 Per Share Flat, Yielding 7.36.

With the right to purchase two shares of the no par value
Common Stock at \$20 per share.Gairdner
& COMPANY LIMITED

Investment Bankers

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Further particulars furnished
upon request.

Investment Securities

Quotations Furnished Promptly

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NEXT WEEK

Except in the rarest instances, no one can say with assurance what will be the price of any listed stock a week from today.

Developments now under way in certain fields make possible a reasonable calculation as to the price certain stocks will command within a year.

Careful men choose their investments for the appreciation in value that can be confidently looked for as the result of actual known development.

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406 Bloor St. W.
Cor. Yonge & Dundas
347 Danforth Avenue
136 Oakwood Avenue
Cor. Yonge & Wellington

Durant Motors of Canada, Limited, and Subsidiaries
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

DECEMBER 31st, 1928.

ASSETS

Current Assets		
Cash on hand and in banks, and in U.S. banks, \$	5,423.90	
Cash in banks and on U.S. bank, \$	2,101,816.56	2,107,240.46
Accounts and Notes Receivable, less Reserve for Bad Debts	1,659,748.90	
Supplies, Debtors	126,816.24	
Debtors' Balances, Accounts Payable, and other liabilities	14,957.78	
Inventory, Materials and Supplies	1,310,983.86	1,617,906.44
Investments in Other Companies		75.00
Montreal Automobile Trade Association, Limited		
Fixed Assets		
Land, Buildings and Plant, less depreciation, \$	1,866,417.24	
Less Depreciation Reserve	691,478.93	
	1,174,938.31	
New Buildings and Plant Additions in process of construction	112,122.71	1,374,591.32
Deferred Charges to Operations	8,074.16	
		\$6,000,646.92

LIABILITIES

Current Liabilities		
Bank Advances (York Acceptance Corporation, Limited)	\$749,269.99	
Material and Expense Vouchers	656,211.16	
Debtors' Debts	21,299.00	
Accounts Receivable, Credit Balances, and other liabilities	29,598.66	
Liabilities owing to Allied Companies, and other	344,544.17	
Accrued Expenses	98,154.64	
Unpaid Dividends, 1928	31,439.35	
Unclaimed Dividends	1,200.60	1,922,848.58
Accrued Liabilities Not Due		
Sundries	114,524.21	
Dividends Payable in 1929	113,888.80	228,413.01
Reserve for Contingencies and Federal Income Taxes		212,871.19
Capital and Surplus		
Capital Stock, Paid-up	2,847,226.00	
Surplus	789,294.23	3,636,520.23
		\$6,000,646.92

CONSOLIDATED SURPLUS ACCOUNT
(Year ending December 31st, 1928)

Surplus, December 31st, 1927	\$ 377,228.58
Net Profit for year	377,814.45
	\$ 755,043.03
Less:	
Reserve for Federal Income Taxes	\$ 51,860.00
Dividend of 4% payable in 1929	113,888.80
Surplus, December 31st, 1928	\$789,294.23

AUDITOR'S CERTIFICATE

We have examined the books of Durant Motors of Canada, Limited, Toronto, Durant Company, Limited, and York Acceptance Corporation, Limited for the year ending December 31st, 1928, and, subject to our detailed reports on the individual companies, we certify that, in our opinion, the above Consolidated Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the affairs of the said companies, as of the date thereof.

Thorne, Mulholland, Howson and McPherson,
Chartered Accountants.

Toronto, March 28th, 1929.

C.P.R. Shows Record Earnings

Report Reveals Quarter-Billion Mark Exceeded—Conservatism in Valuing Holdings is Still Feature—Good Crop Year Reflected

IN THE way of reporting miscellaneous investments, the C. P. R. as once again indicated in its 1928 report remains as modest as in the past. The total is placed at \$47,231,750, compared with \$47,145,750 in last year's statement. The difference is made up entirely of increased holdings in Consolidated Mining and Smelting company. Stock holdings in that company increased from 249,166 shares to 252,606. That falls just below majority control of the stock, as Smelters has 508,863 shares of common outstanding out of its authorized issue of 600,000.

In the way of investments, Smelters' 252,606 shares are valued at \$6,315,150, that representing the purchase price of stock at the time the C. P. R. took it at \$25 a share. On the present market valuation, around \$500 a share, C. P. R.'s holdings in Smelters alone would amount to \$126,303,000, as compared with the conservative \$6,315,150 listed on the books. The report falls far short of showing the appreciated value of the miscellaneous investments, as the valuation of \$47,231,750 is set against the cost of \$26,854,153.22. If the appreciation in Smelters alone were taken into consideration, the total would be increased by an approximate \$120,000,000.

*

Apart from adding to holdings in Smelters, the miscellaneous investments remain the same as a year ago. They represent stock in the Coeur d'Alene and Pend d'Oreille railway, Cambridge Collieries company, Canadian Pacific Express company, Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic railway; Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie railway; Pennsylvania-Ontario Transportation company, Quebec Salvage and Wrecking company, Spokane International railway; Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo railway, and the West Kootenay and Light company.

Assets in lands and properties show a depreciation, the total being placed at \$75,626,193 compared with \$86,709,784 of last year. Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta agricultural lands are valued at \$10 an acre, while irrigated lands in Alberta are placed at \$30 or \$40 an acre, that being in the eastern and western sections of the province. Three demonstration farms at Strathmore, Brooks and the veterans' colonies are valued at \$225,000. A timber and the reserve in British Columbia is valued at \$5 an acre; Columbia and Kootenay lands in British Columbia are estimated at \$2 an acre, while the unsold portion of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo land grant is estimated at \$5 an acre.

Some of the most interesting estimates of values concern coal, natural gas and petroleum rights. Three million acres of coal right reserved under land sold and unsold in Alberta, to be developed on a royalty basis, and from which a revenue of \$294,479 was received during 1928, is valued at one dollar. The same valuation is placed upon natural gas rights in 50,000 acres of land in Alberta, to be developed on a royalty basis. One dollar is also the estimated value of similar petroleum rights on the same 50,000 acres. During 1928, gas rights on that property produced \$345,717, while petroleum rights turned in \$428,456. That reflects the conservative attitude of the C. P. R. with regard to its assets.

Coal land in B.C., to the extent of 35,413 acres, is valued at \$10 an acre, while the iron property in B.C. is placed at \$25,000. Buildings and improvements on farms in Saskatchewan, Alberta, Manitoba and British Columbia are valued at \$289,193.

*

Ocean and coastal steamships show 53 owned and operated during 1928, with a gross tonnage of 410,843, compared with 51 owned and operated during 1927, with a gross tonnage of 380,229.

Acquired securities, securities of leased lines, securities of other companies controlled but not leased, and miscellaneous securities are listed at \$181,415,445 compared with \$182,020,415 in the previous year.

The working expenses for the year, including all taxes, amounted to 77.43 per cent. of the gross earnings, and the net earnings to 22.57 per cent., as compared with 80.36 per cent. and 19.64 per cent. respectively in 1927. Excluding taxes, the ratio of working expenses to gross earnings was 74.79 per cent., and in 1927, 77.87 per cent.

The gross earnings from railway operations increased \$27,893,545 over those of the previous year, and the working expenses increased \$15,714,665. The net earnings, exclusive of special income, were \$51,694,451, an increase over the previous year of \$12,178,880. These results may be considered eminently satisfactory,

says the report, the net earnings being greater than in any year in the company's history. The increase in gross earnings is due to the large crop handled under favorable harvesting conditions and to the improvement in general business throughout the country.

The special income of the company shows an increase over that of the previous year of \$801,124, due principally to larger net earnings from commercial telegraphs, hotels, etc., and to greater interest obtained on deposits and from investments. There was a decrease in the net earnings from ocean and coastal steamship lines of \$184,583, due entirely to diminished passenger and freight earnings on the Pacific. The sales of agricultural lands for the year were 664,411 acres for \$7,743,847.18, being an average of \$11.66 per acre. Included in this area were 25,859 acres of irrigated land, which brought \$43.74 per acre, so that the average for the balance was \$10.36 per acre.

The fair grain crops of 1928 and improving business conditions throughout the northwest states resulted in the largest gross earnings in the history of the subsidiary, the Soo line, and notwithstanding the heavy maintenance expenses and increasing labor costs, the net income of that company was reasonably satisfactory. For the past five years the directors of the Soo line have carried out an extensive program of improvements for the purpose of enabling the property to be more economically operated and they feel that considerable progress has been made in that direction.

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200,000 Shares

Lowery Petroleums, Limited

Head Office: Bank of Hamilton Building, Toronto

Transfer Agents: Montreal Trust Company, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg and Vancouver.

CAPITALIZATION

Authorized and Issued 500,000 shares of no par value.

HISTORY—Lowery Petroleums, Limited, was incorporated in March, 1929, by Charter of the Dominion of Canada. Major James R. Lowery, after whom the Company is named, is Managing Director of the Home Oil Company and one of the pioneer oil operators of the Turner Valley. The Imperial Oil Limited has undertaken drilling contracts on two of the Company's properties similar to those made with Associated Oil and Gas Company Limited and Baltac Oils Limited, whereby the Imperial Oil Limited will drill the land and take repayment out of production.

PROPERTIES—The Company has acquired leases for petroleum and natural gas rights on 440 acres of land situated in what is known as the Turner Valley Oil Field. A portion of this acreage lies immediately to the southwest of Home Oil Company property and the balance of acreage is due east of Southwest Petroleum. A sketch showing clearly the favorable location of the company's properties is available at this office.

SECURITY—The Company has only one class of stock, common shares of no par value. No shares have been issued by the Company for goodwill, commission or promotion.

MANAGEMENT—James R. Lowery has been elected President and General Manager of the Company, and upon completion of organization the Board of Directors will include:

P. Burns—Calgary, Alta.
Chairman Board Burns Company Limited.

George Bell—Calgary.
President Calgary Albertan.

C. V. Cummings—Vancouver, B.C.
Manager Northern Construction Company.

R. I. Clancey—Toronto.
Sup. for Canada, Aetna Life Insurance Co.

Hon. Manning W. Doherty—Toronto.
President Doherty-Easson Co.

R. T. Evans—Winnipeg Man.
General Manager British America Elevator Company.

Director Canadian General Investment Trust, Limited.

J. Charles Gage—Winnipeg.
Director Royal Trust Co.
Director Great West Life.

Major R. H. B. Ker—Victoria, B.C.
Director Western Canada Flour Mills Co.

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen—Toronto.
Vice-President Canadian General Securities.

Thomas Roadhouse—Toronto.
Director Doherty-Easson Co.

General J. W. Stewart—Vancouver.
Pres. J. W. Stewart Construction Company.

Sidney T. Smith—Winnipeg.
Director Bank of Nova Scotia.
Director Ogilvie Flour Mills.

Col. Nelson Spencer—Vancouver.
Vice-President Home Oil Company.
Director Ontario Equitable Life Insurance Company.

Senator Lorue Webster—Montreal.
Director Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada.
Director British Empire Steel Corporation.

Henry W. Woods—Calgary.
President Alberta Wheat Pool.
President United Farmers of Alberta.

Sir Frank Barnard—Victoria, B.C.

The above shares are offered at a price of \$4.00 per share, if, as and when issued.

Orders will be received by us subject to allotment.

Lowery Petroleums, Limited, shares at the above price are recommended as a good speculation.

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Commonwealth Building

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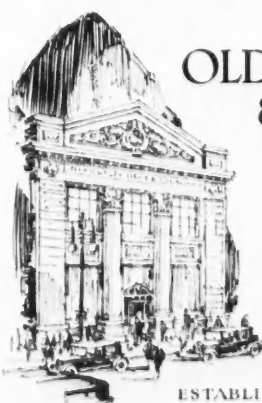
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C.G.E. Profit Up by 75 Per Cent

Surplus Now Totals \$3,095,625—Earnings Are \$3,694,-
665 as Against \$2,103,053 in 1927—Unfilled
Orders Higher by 16 Per Cent

NET profits of the Canadian Gen-
eral Electric Company, after re-
serves, taxes and depreciation, were
\$3,694,665 during the year ending Dec.
31, 1928, according to the financial
statement. Profits compare with a
corresponding total of \$2,103,053 in
1927, an increase for the past year of
\$1,591,612, or 75 per cent. The volume
of business is also shown to have in-
creased substantially and unfilled or-
ders at the end of the year were 16
per cent. larger than those at the
beginning of 1928.

The sum of \$599,042 was distributed
in dividends on the preference stock,
leaving a surplus of \$3,095,625,
amounting to approximately \$16 per
share on the common stock. From
this amount is deducted a special ap-
propriation of \$2,865,871 for reduction
of plant and property values, leaving
the sum of \$229,752 added to surplus,
which now stands at \$3,204,625.

Current assets amount to \$13,427,-
430, while current liabilities total
\$2,068,654, leaving a working capital
of \$11,358,776, an increase of \$1,949,-
271, or 20 per cent. over the previous
year. Dominion Government bonds,
\$1,206,573, and cash on hand, \$1,-
498,726, a total of \$5,706,299, com-
pares with \$3,145,486 at the end of 1927, an
increase of \$2,559,813.

Investments in securities other than
Dominion Government bonds amount
to \$2,098,785, an increase of \$1,166,-
949. The directors report that securi-
ties have all been carefully appraised
and are carried at a conservative
valuation.

The company experienced a con-
siderable increase in average volume
of production and total shipments
from its factories and warehouses dur-
ing the year, but better methods and
inventory control have resulted in the
inventory at the end of 1928 being
slightly less than a year ago, which
has been a material factor in the im-
proved liquid position of the company.
The company has no funded debt or
outstanding notes payable.

In order to keep pace with the in-
creasing requirements for electrical
apparatus and appliances in Canada,
the Canadian General Electric in 1928
expended the sum of \$892,641 in ad-
ditional machinery and equipment for
the purpose of enlarging its manufac-
turing facilities, improving the quality
of products, and giving better service
to customers. The amount of \$3,-
360,000 has been expended for this
purpose during the last five years.

The company also expended over
\$13,000,000 for materials, supplies and
equipment, purchases being made in
Canada wherever possible. Salaries
and wages amounted to approximately
\$6,000,000. The company announced
its continuation of the employees' savings and investment plan, which
affords the employees an opportunity
of purchasing the company's prefer-
ence shares under convenient terms
and liberal returns.

James A. Richardson, of Winnipeg,
was elected a director to fill the
vacancy created by the resignation of
Hon. R. B. Bennett.

Canada Power Holds Position

Report Shows Good Results in 1928 Despite Condition of
Industry—Balance Sheet Position Well
Maintained

THE annual report of Canada Power
and Paper Corporation for the
year ended Dec. 31, 1928, reveals a
remarkably strong balance sheet posi-
tion, and, notwithstanding the un-
settled conditions that prevailed in
the industry during a portion of the
year, the earnings statement shows
that interest on all bonds and debentures,
as well as preferred share divi-
dends, were earned without altering
the customary liberal depreciation
policy.

The balance sheet shows fixed as-
sets of \$82,659,428, against which the
corporation carries depreciation, de-
pletion and contingent reserves total-
ing \$8,207,852. Current assets total
\$34,004,091, against which current li-
abilities total \$11,327,913, leaving the
corporation with net working capital
of \$22,676,178. The current assets in-
clude \$10,800,000 owing to the cor-
poration by Shawinigan Water and
Power Company in connection with
the latter company's recent purchase
of Laurentide Power Company shares,
as well as the corporation's holdings
of 79,200 shares of Shawinigan com-
mon stock received by the same trans-
action. After deducting all bonds, de-
bentures and preferred shares of the
corporation and its subsidiaries, as
well as all current liabilities, reserves,
etc., the equity behind the corpora-
tion's common shares stands at \$27,-
616,000—equal to fractionally over
\$40 per share. Of the total equity,
more than \$17,250,000 is represented
by cash due from the Shawinigan
company and the value of Shawini-
gan common shares, this aggregate
alone being equal to over \$25 per
share on the corporation's 688,000 no-
par-value common shares.

Gross earnings from operations, in-
cluding income from investments and
general interest, totalled \$5,376,585,
which, after deducting interest on
Belgo-Canadian Paper Company first
mortgage bonds, St. Maurice Valley
Corporation first mortgage bonds and
Canada Power and Paper Corporation
debentures, showed \$2,563,496 avail-
able for depreciation, depletion and
dividends. Provision for depreciation
and depletion totalled \$1,332,404, and
preferred dividends amounted to
\$1,050,000. After deducting these
amounts and an item of \$444 to pro-
vide for dividend on common share
minority of Belgo-Canadian Paper
Company, there remained a surplus of
\$180,618, subject only to Federal in-
come tax.

Canada Power and Paper Corpora-
tion was organized in January, 1928,
and has subsequently acquired sub-
stantially all of the common shares
of St. Maurice Valley Corporation
and the Laurentide Company. At the
time of its acquisition by Canada
Power and Paper Corporation, the
Laurentide Company, in turn, owned
a majority of the common shares of
Laurentide Power Company. These
shares were subsequently sold to the
Shawinigan Company, so that the
Laurentide Power Company plant is
now a part of the Shawinigan system.

In his report to shareholders,
George Chahoon Jr., the President,
states that in addition to payment
for the properties in the form of cash
and Shawinigan shares, the Laure-
ntide Company has retained its prac-
tically perpetual power contract with
the Power Company.

Another feature of interest in the
report is the President's statement
that arrangements have been made
for the sale of the corporation's hold-
ing of the entire outstanding common
stock of Canada Paper Company, in
return for which the corporation will
receive 20,000 common shares of
Howard Smith Paper Mills, Limited.
This transaction was deemed advis-
able, inasmuch as products of Cana-
da Paper Company are closely allied
to those of Howard Smith Paper
Mills, Limited.

During the year the corporation
purchased an additional amount of
standing timber, estimated at approx-
imately 1,000,000 cords. As this tim-
ber is adjacent to the mills and ad-
joins some of the corporation's other
holdings, President Chahoon states
that it is a valuable addition to the
corporation's wood reserves.

Acme Glove

New Offering of Preferred
and Class "B" Announced

A SYNDICATE composed of Wil-
liams, Partridge & Rapley Lim-
ited and H. R. Bain & Company, Lim-
ited, are making a public offering of
15,000 shares of the 6½ per cent.
cumulative convertible first preferred
stock and 7,500 Class "B" common
shares of Acme Glove Works Limited,
an old-established company, founded
in 1905 by John D. Ouellette and
others, and incorporated in June,
1912. The stocks are being offered
in units.

The company operate modern
equipped factories in the Province of
Quebec in Montreal, Joliette, Lorette-
ville and St. Tite. The properties
of the company—land, buildings, ma-
chinery and equipment—have been
valued by the National Appraisal
Company at \$562,296.65. Replace-
ment value is placed at \$853,712.71.

Total authorized capital is 15,000
shares 6 per cent. first preferred (par
value \$50); 6,000 shares 6 per cent.
second preferred (par value \$50);
15,000 class "A" shares, all of which
are reserved for the conversion of the
first preferred; 30,000 class "B" com-
mon shares, of which 15,000 will pre-
sently be outstanding. The first pre-
ferred is convertible, at the option of
the holder, share for share, into class
"A" common stock.

The earnings of the corporation,
after provision for depreciation and
income tax, giving effect to the pres-
ent financing, and after deducting
dividends on the first and second pre-
ferred shares for the year ended Dec.
31, 1927, were equivalent to \$3 per
share on the class "B" common
shares, and in 1928 were equivalent
to \$4 per share.

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This preference stock is the senior security of the Com-
pany. The business has shown a consistent increase in earnings
from year to year and, at the present time, is one of the largest
units in the dairy industry in Western Canada.

The Company is engaged in a basic industry in the centre
of a rapidly-growing territory. A steady and increasing
demand for its products exists at all times. The bonus of
common stock provides the opportunity of participating in
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Application will be made to have both the preference and
common shares listed on the unlisted section of the Toronto
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Brooks Motors in New Deal

(Continued from Page 29)

Motors, Inc., or to its nominees. As already pointed out, shareholders who turn in their shares for sale under this agreement will not receive their money until the entire purchase price has been paid, so there is still need for much patience.

The board of directors of the new company will be composed of the nominees of Mr. Clarkson until the shares purchased under the agreement are fully paid for. After the payments are completed Mr. Clarkson will call a meeting of the shareholders for the purpose of electing a new board of directors.

By his signature to this agreement, Brooks agrees and guarantees that the promises, covenants and obligations of Brooks Steam Motors, Inc., shall be carried out and fulfilled.

In the process of liquidating the old companies, the common shares of those companies will simply disappear.

This agreement will affect a body of shareholders numbering approximately 14,000 Canadian men and women in all parts of the Dominion.

It is interesting to recall that Brooks first appeared in Canada in the spring of 1919, coming to Windsor from Detroit where he had met with little success as manager of a campaign for the sale of stock in a \$17,500,000 New Jersey finance corporation which later fell into difficulties. Before organizing Brooks Steam Motors, Ltd., he promoted seven companies in Canada with a total capitalization of more than \$8,000,000. Two of these companies have made money for their shareholders, due to the fact that their boards of directors succeeded in throwing off the domination of Brooks, but, in the case of the remaining five, the shareholders who contributed millions have suffered a long period of disappointment.

Brooks reached the zenith of his career in connection with Brooks Steam Motors, Ltd., which company he organized in 1923 with his own employees as directors. For a long period he maintained sales offices in twelve of the principal cities of Canada with a combined sales force of approximately 150 members making a house-to-house canvass in the cities and raiding the country districts in all directions with high-powered salesmen and steam cars. The company opened handsome show rooms in Toronto, Ottawa and Montreal but car sales were few and far between. Beautiful pictures of these show rooms did help to sell stock, however, especially at distant points.

The company had a capitalization of \$2,500,000 of preferred shares (\$10 par) and 500,000 common shares of no par value. Brooks secured all but about 20,000 of the common shares through manipulation. It is estimated by those in a position to know, that Brooks collected considerably more than \$3,000,000 from the Canadian public through the sale of preferred and common shares. For nearly two years previous to the time when litigation by shareholders slowed up and finally stopped his operations, he was selling ten shares of preferred with eight shares of common at a price of \$135, of which sum only \$75 went into the treasury of Brooks Steam Motors, Ltd. He purchased many shares on the market at small cost on the sale of which he made much larger profits.

Those who purchased ten shares of preferred with eight shares of common for \$135 will now have the opportunity, under the agreement, to receive \$12.50 by exchanging their ten preferred for ten shares in the new company and then selling them under the agreement at the price of \$1.25 per share. This means less than 10 cents recovered for every dollar originally paid in and not 12½ cents, as might be supposed from reading some newspaper references to the provision for shareholders in the agreement made with Brooks. The amount recovered must properly be calculated on the basis of the total sum paid in for both preferred and common, and not on the preferred stock only. The common stock, it should not be forgotten, is a total loss. Those who have shares may now figure on this basis—provided the agreement is carried out.

It is quite probable that Brooks will make some kind of an appeal to the shareholders with the idea of persuading them to retain their shares in the new company instead of selling them at \$1.25 per share. Or it may be that he plans to offer them an exchange for shares in Brooks Steam Motors, Inc., of Buffalo, or shares of some other Brooks company. We have an idea that the great majority of shareholders will choose to take the small amount of cash offered and thereby relieve Brooks of the trouble of looking after their interests.

The fact should not be overlooked that the Canadian public has already supplied Mr. Brooks with millions of dollars of capital with which to carry out his ideas, with the result, as already stated, that the "investment" so

made is now worth only nine cents on the dollar. It would hardly seem, therefore, on the basis of the results actually achieved to date, that Mr. Brooks or the company in which he will be the dominating factor is entitled to the further confidence of Canadian investors.

If the Brooks debacle had occurred over a period of, say, two months instead of, as it did, several years, there can be little doubt that the authorities would have stepped in and taken drastic measures to place the responsibility for that debacle and to compel whatever restitution to shareholders might have been possible. The fact that his operations extended over years instead of months does not change the light in which those operations should be regarded.

Progress is Fair B.C. Pulp and Paper Co. Maintains Moderate Earnings

THE third annual report of the British Columbia Pulp and Paper Co. covers the fiscal year ended Dec. 31, 1928, and despite the unfavorable conditions which surrounded the industry in general, shows earnings fairly well maintained. After payment of all charges, including dividends on the preferred stock, the company had a surplus for the year under review of \$3,239, as compared with \$9,036 in the preceding year.

For 1928, the report shows profits from operations of \$723,334, as compared with \$777,551 in 1927. Deduction of bond interest at \$326,814, depreciation at \$340,000 and tax provision at \$14,347, left net profits at \$42,173, as against \$47,970 in the preceding year. Preferred dividends deducted at \$38,934 left a surplus for the year of \$3,239. Previous surplus amounted to \$51,161, making a profit and loss balance in the current report of \$54,400.

Net working capital is shown in the current statement at \$1,298,439, as compared with \$1,302,559 at the end of the preceding year.

The feathers for Badminton shuttlecocks are obtained from geese, each bird supplying two feathers only from the tips of the wings. There are sixteen feathers in a shuttlecock.

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SHERBROOKE, QUE.

Statement of Income and Expenditure, Year Ending December 31, 1928

INCOME		EXPENDITURE	
Premiums (Net)	\$367,890.85	Fire Losses	\$ 89,968.68
Deduct: Increase in Reserve	27,401.92	Less Reinsurance	25,670.64
	\$340,488.93		\$ 64,298.04
Sundry Items	30.52	Reinsurance Premiums	124,425.39
		Commission to Agents	78,992.23
		Less earned on Reinsurance	38,312.97
			40,679.26
		Administration Expense	50,265.46
		Reinsurance Adjustment	532.68
			\$280,200.83
		Profit on Insurance year 1928	60,318.62
TOTAL INSURANCE INCOME			\$340,519.45
Profit on Insurance Brought Down			\$ 60,318.62
Add:			
Income from Investments	\$ 35,505.42		
Gain on Investments	3,794.63		
	\$ 39,300.05		
Rental Income	2,000.00		
Less Repairs	611.77		
	1,388.23		
	40,688.28		
Deduct Dividends to Stockholders:			\$101,006.90
Cash	\$ 9,900.00		
*Stock	18,000.00		
	27,900.00		
*(Remaining in the funds of the Company)			
Net Surplus for the year			\$ 73,106.90

Balance Sheet, Year Ending December 31st, 1928

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Cash in Banking Accounts	\$ 16,359.58	Reserve for Unearned Premiums	\$162,270.89
Uncollected Assessments	225.10	Reinsurance Reserve	7,375.78
Agents' Balances	33,713.36	Capital Stock:	
Due by Reinsurance Companies:		Authorized and Sub-	
For premiums	\$1,526.56	scribed	\$200,000.00
For fire losses	2,551.63	Paid-up	108,000.00
	4,078.19	Surplus of Assets over Liabilities:	
Investments, as per schedule	674,454.33	As at Dec. 31st, 1927	\$425,311.37
Interest and Rent accrued	11,718.56	Add: Surplus of Income over Expenditure for the year	101,006.90
Interest overdue on mortgage	55.00		\$526,318.27
Real Estate, Head Office	28,994.06	Deduct: Dividends to Stockholders:	
Office Furniture and Equipment	4,475.35	Cash	\$ 9,900.00
Automobile	1,109.50	*Stock	18,000.00
Goad's Plans	881.71		27,900.00
			498,418.27
			\$776,064.94

Audited and approved,
(Signed) J. H. BRYCE, C.P.A.

GEORGE ARMITAGE

Hon. President

W. L. MCGANNON,

Superintendent of Agencies.

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BOTHWELL, J. A., East Angus, Que.

CARON, HON. J. E., Quebec, Que.

CURTIS, A. E., Stanstead, Que.

HOWARD, CHAS. B., M.P., Sherbrooke, Que.

HON. JACOB NICOL,

President.

J. G. ARMITAGE,

Secretary-Treasurer.

CHAS. B. HOWARD, M.P.,

Vice-President.

J. H. BRYCE, C.P.A.,

Auditor.

HUNT, W. G., B.Sc., Montreal, Que.

McCREA, F. W., Sherbrooke, Que.

MITCHELL, N. ROBERTS, Granby, Que.

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RAILWAY COMPANY

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

The Forty-eighth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company for the election of Directors to take the places of the retiring Directors and for the transaction of business generally, will be held on Wednesday, the first day of May next, at the principal office of the Company, at Montreal, at Twelve o'clock noon.

The Common Stock Transfer Books will be closed in Montreal, New York and London at 3 p.m. on Tuesday, the second day of April. The Preference Stock Books will be closed in London at the same time.

All books will be re-opened on Thursday, the second day of May.

By order of the Board,
ERNEST ALEXANDER, Secretary.
Montreal, March 11, 1929.

INTERNATIONAL PAPER AND
POWER COMPANY

New York, March 13th, 1929

The Board of Directors have declared a regular quarterly dividend of one and three quarters per cent. (1 3/4%) on the Cumulative 7% Preferred Stock of this Company and a regular quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1 1/2%) on the Cumulative 6% Preferred Stock of this Company, for the current quarter, payable April 1st, 1929, to holders of record at the close of business March 25th, 1929.

Checks to be mailed. Transfer books will not close.

R. G. LADD, Assistant Treasurer.

Monarch Mortgage and
Investments, Limited
Preferred Dividend No. 15

A dividend at the rate of Eight per cent. per annum has been declared upon the Preferred shares of Monarch Mortgage and Investments, Limited, covering the quarter ending March 31st, 1929, which will be paid April 15th, 1929, to Shareholders of record March 31st, 1929.

By Order of the Board,
EDWARD A. TANNER, Secretary-Treasurer.
Toronto, March 20th, 1929.

PROVINCIAL PAPER LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that Regular Quarterly Dividend of 1 1/2% on Preferred Stock has been declared by PROVINCIAL PAPER LIMITED, payable April 1st, 1929, to Shareholders of record as at the close of business March 15th, 1929.

(Signed)
W. S. BARBER, Secretary-Treasurer.

Second
Diversified Standard
Securities, Limited
PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 3

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of one and three quarters per cent. (1 3/4%) on the fully paid up Preference Shares, for the quarter ending March 30th, 1929, and being at the rate of seven per cent. (7%) per annum, for the time so paid up, for the current quarter, has been declared payable April 15th, 1929, to shareholders of record March 30th, 1929.

By order of the Board,
A. G. TIERNEY, Secretary.
Montreal, March 20th, 1929.

Diversified Standard
Securities, Limited
PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 7

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of two per cent. (2%) on the fully paid-up Preference shares, for the quarter ending Feb. 28th 1929, and being at the rate of eight per cent. (8%) per annum, for the current quarter, has been declared payable April 1st, 1929, to shareholders of record March 20th 1929.

COMMON DIVIDEND No. 2
NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of 25 cents per share on the Class "A" Common shares has been declared payable April 1st, 1929, to holders of record March 20th, 1929.

By order of the Board,
A. G. TIERNEY, Secretary.
Montreal, March 20th, 1929.

Medicine Hat Greenhouses,
Limited,

The regularly quarterly dividend of 1 1/2% per cent. for the quarter ending March 30th, 1929, has been declared on the Preference Shares of the Company, payable April 15th, 1929.

By Order of the Board,
P. A. ORTNER, Sec.-Treas.

Aberley Knitting Mills
Limited
PREFERENCE DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. for the quarter ending the 31st day of March, 1929, being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, has been declared on the Preference Stock of the Company.

The above dividend is payable on and after the 1st day of April, 1929, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of March, 1929.

By order of the Board,
K. P. THORNE, Secretary.
Toronto 2, March 20th, 1929.

The Steel Co. of Canada
LIMITED
Preferred Dividend No. 71

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of forty-three and three-quarters cents (43 3/4c) on the issued and fully paid Preference shares of the Company has been declared for the quarter ending March 31st, 1929, payable May 1st, 1929, to shareholders of record at the close of business April 6th, 1929.

By Order of the Board,
H. S. ALEXANDER, Secretary.
Hamilton, Ontario,
March 21st, 1929.

The Steel Co. of Canada
LIMITED
Ordinary Dividend No. 49

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of forty-three and three-quarters cents (43 3/4c) on the issued and fully paid Ordinary shares of the Company has been declared for the quarter ending March 31st, 1929, payable May 1st, 1929, to shareholders of record at the close of business April 6th, 1929.

By Order of the Board,
H. S. ALEXANDER, Secretary.
Hamilton, Ontario,
March 21st, 1929.

Reparations and World Trade

(Continued from page 31)

Were there an unlimited market for German goods and services this difficulty would not arise. But there is not an unlimited market for them by any means. German goods and services are subjected to the competition of the goods and services of other nations in the world's markets and can secure only a reasonable share of the existing demand. Apart from coal, Germany has practically no raw material to export, and her coal, even for reparation purposes, is subject to severe competition from French, Polish, and British coal, more particularly British. Her manufacturers are in severe competition with the products of every European country, as well as with those of the rest of the world. As matters stand at present, the manufacturing nations of the world cannot permit German manufactured goods for reparations or for any other purpose to displace their own products and must compete in order to prevent such displacement.

Moreover, in the East of Europe and in Russia where German goods in pre-war days held a privileged position the disorganization resulting from the war has greatly reduced buying power to the special injury of Germany's export trade.

The result of this world competition with German coal and German manufactures is that Germany today is unable to sell enough of her goods even to pay for the products of other nations she needs to buy for the support of her people, and that she has no margin to pay either interest on the foreign debt she has incurred on the reparations she is asked to pay. Hence, she has been compelled to borrow since the war came to an end, not only to pay reparations but to supply her people with some part of the necessary products they are compelled to import from other countries.

In the twelve months to Sept. 30, 1928, Germany purchased abroad produce to the value of about £720,000,000, while the value of her exports was less than £570,000,000, leaving no less than £150,000,000 to be paid for by loan operations.

It may be said that Germany must reduce her purchases of foreign products in order to balance her trade account and to meet her interest and reparation payments if she cannot expand her exports. But such contraction would be a very serious matter for the countries from which she buys as well as for Germany. A contraction in German imports to the extent necessary to pay £125,000,000 of reparations as well as to pay for the whole of her imports and the interest she owes upon foreign debt would involve a very great reduction in German wages and in Germany's standard of living, a reduction that would compel her competitors to reduce their wages and their standards to a corresponding degree.

If conditions in Poland, Czechoslovakia, Belgium, Great Britain, and even in France, are taken into account, the political as well as the economic consequences of further reductions in the standard of living of those engaged in the coal and manufacturing industries of these countries will be appreciated.

It cannot be too clearly realized that the standard of life in countries such as Germany, Great Britain, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Italy and Japan, with expanding populations and inadequate national supplies of either food or raw material, is in direct ratio to the volume of their imports.

The force of these factors whether acknowledged or not, is responsible for the policy hitherto pursued towards Germany and will inevitably govern the settlement of the German reparation problem.

Canadian Locomotive Co.
LIMITED
DIVIDEND NO. 69

Notice is hereby given that quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. on the Preferred Stock was declared payable April 1, 1929, to shareholders of record March 20th, 1929.

By Order of the Board,
G. W. DALY, Secretary.
Kingston, Ont., March 8, 1929.

Canadian Industrial
Alcohol Company
LIMITED
DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of thirty-eight cents (38c) per share has been declared on the Voting and Non-Voting Capital Stock of this Company for the quarter ending 30th March, 1929, payable 15th April, 1929, to shareholders of record at the close of business on 30th March, 1929.

By Order of the Board,
J. GIBSON LAWRENCE, Secretary.

The solution of the German reparation problem does not indeed now lie with the German people. It can be solved only by the active co-operation of the peoples of all nations. If the whole world will pursue a policy that will bring expanding trade and an unlimited demand for the goods and produce of all countries, then German reparation payments can be made without injury to the manufacturing and mining industries of other countries with which German products are in competition.

It is idle to expect German reparations to be transferred from Germany to the recipient powers, so long as the whole world continues to pursue a policy of exclusion not only of German reparation goods but of the manufactured goods of all nations.

The world's tariff policy must be changed if Germany's reparation payments are to be transferred from Germany to the recipient powers, and for such change in world tariff policy to be effected it is obvious that German reparation payments must be scaled down to a figure that will remove all anxiety as to the effect of their transfer upon the well-being of the industries in countries with which German products compete.

The committee of experts to meet



L. M. CREGOR
Whose appointment as sales manager for Dodge Brothers (Canada) Limited has been announced by Jno. D. Mansfield, President and General Manager of the Chrysler Corporation of Canada, Ltd. Mr. Cregor has been associated with the automobile industry for the past twenty-two years.

shortly is composed of men of international standing, and we may hope that with the experience now gained of the difficulties of transferring reparations to the recipient nations they will reach conclusion and make recommendations that will remove one of the gravest hindrances now blocking the way to trade recovery.

Union Trust Company
LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 1 1/2 per cent. for the three months ended March 31st, 1929, has been declared upon the Capital Stock of this Company, payable April 1st, 1929. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from March 20th to March 31st, 1929, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

C. D. HENDERSON,
General Manager.

Toronto, March 14th, 1929.

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The recent heavy market activity in Western oil shares has brought a number of companies into the limelight. One of these is Dalhousie Oil, which has given indications of becoming one of the outstanding oil developments in the Turner Valley. What are the market possibilities for Dalhousie? Will it do as well as Home Oil which advanced from \$2 to \$26 and Royalite, which advanced from \$65 to \$130, all within a short time? Important facts are dealt with in an analysis of Dalhousie, prepared by our Statistical Department.

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Credit Inflation Discounted

No Real Danger of Repetition of Situation of 1920 Seen at Present—Prices Continue Stable Despite Call Loan Troubles—What a Market Decline Might Mean

THOSE who find encouragement in the belief that the credit situation is out of the control of the Federal Reserve authorities might well consider the fundamental elements involved in the situation as it stands at present, states the current issue of the *Guaranty Survey*, which has just been published by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

"The most significant feature, and one that is frequently underemphasized, is that the majority of the speculators, on whom the responsibility for the huge absorption of credit in the stock market rests, are people whose knowledge and experience in finance dates no further back than the last few years," the *Survey* continues. "Their willingness to accept many securities at prices which offer a ridiculously low yield indicates that to them speculation is a game in which the rate of call money is the determining factor."

"On the other hand, the Reserve Bank of New York has issued a warning regarding the danger of excessive absorption of funds on the call money market; and cooperation has been given by many of the leading member banks in New York and elsewhere. The desirability of having a central banking system in this country with prestige sufficient to enable it to serve as a moral leader in all financial operations is well understood by the leading bankers. The supply of acceptances and government securities held by the Reserve banks has been reduced to a low figure, and the Reserve banks cannot continue indefinitely to sell these in the open market in an attempt to lessen the momentum of credit expansion. On March 1 the rediscount rate of the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas was raised from 4½ per cent. to 5 per cent., this action marking the first change in the rediscount rate of any of the Federal Reserve banks since August, 1928.

"Should there be no substantial decrease in brokers' loans in the near future, there is only one solution to the problem. When the commercial paper rate is 5½-6 per cent. and the acceptance rate is 5½-5¾ per cent., a 5 per cent. rediscount rate is distinctly out of line. There is little doubt that the Reserve authorities have refrained from raising the rate because such a step would, temporarily at least, further increase the cost of money for business purposes. However, the absorption of funds in a speculative debauch may easily reach a point where the potential danger to business would be much greater than any burden that a higher rediscount rate could possibly impose. The patience of the Reserve authorities so far indicates that it is their desire to let the situation work itself out through natural channels, but in the final analysis it is within their discretion to determine the time when the burdens imposed on business by a higher rediscount rate will be justified by the elimination of those of a more serious nature."

"In current discussions of the credit situation, it is frequently contended that the currency of the country is undergoing a process of inflation. Many foreign economists, particularly, have pointed out that we are heading toward a condition of credit inflation such as was experienced in 1920, with all its accompanying evils. A comparative study of credit conditions, however, presents serious doubts as to the soundness of such beliefs.

"If by inflation is meant an excessive amount of credit being used to finance security speculation, resulting in a level of security prices in many instances far above that which is warranted by corporate earnings, it is conceded that there is a kind of inflation existing at present. But the further contention that there exists a general currency inflation which reduces the purchasing power of the dollar in regard to commodities in general is not substantiated by facts. Currency inflation or deflation is determined, not by the amount of credit in use at any given time, but rather by the amount of credit in excess of that absorbed in functions which are justified by their contribution to a sound economic system.

"If the unjustifiable expansion of credit takes place in those activities that will ultimately affect the purchasing power of the dollar in general, inflation may be said to exist; but, if the excessive expansion of credit is absorbed by only one activity, such as security speculation, without affecting the price level of commodities in general, the term inflation must be confined to that one activity. The test of general and complete currency inflation, therefore, is to be found in an excessively high level of commodity prices, which is

brought about by credit expansion not fully warranted by the level of legitimate industrial and commercial activity.

"Conditions in January, 1920, may be taken as a basis on which to compare the present credit situation, because they occurred during a period of a relatively high level of industrial activity, just before a decline. Among the significant items in determining, in a very general way, whether the credit structure suggests any inflationary tendencies are the total gold reserves of the Federal Reserve banks, the amount of discounted bills held by the Reserve banks, the index of industrial activity, and the commodity price level. In January, 1920, the credit inflation was approximately low, and holdings of discounted bills were high; but the level of industrial activity was well below that of May, 1923, and February, 1928, while commodity prices were at an extremely high level.

"The Reserve ratio is frequently cited as an index of currency inflation; but the Reserve ratio in itself means little unless interpreted in the light of the level of industrial activity. Changes in the Reserve ratio brought about by increases or decreases in the amount of gold held by the Federal Reserve banks or by the expansion or contraction of credit and notes are significant only as an indication of the amount of Reserve credit available for expansion, not as a measurement of the degree of inflation existing at any given time. However, it is true that changes in the Reserve ratio may at times influence the policy of the Federal Reserve Board, which in turn may have a direct bearing on the flow of credit.

"Certainly there is nothing in the present situation resembling the inflated credit structure of 1920. Commodity prices, as contrasted with security prices, have remained at a comparatively stable level for some time in the past — and complete inflation cannot exist if commodity prices are at relatively low levels. The stability of commodity prices in the recent past, however, is due partly to the fact that tendencies toward a rising price level have been offset by an increase in the supply of commodities; for industry in the last few years has been neutralizing the small margins of profit brought about by intense competition through large-scale production wherever possible. At the same time, the level of wages has been rising proportionally, releasing purchasing power capable of absorbing this increased production.

"It is often pointed out that a decline in security prices in the near future would release sufficient funds to cause money to become a drug on the market, and thus bring about commodity price inflation. This would be true, provided there were no corresponding reduction in the total amount of bank deposits outstanding. Should a decline in brokers' loans occur, however, it is likely that the member banks would allow their loans and deposits to remain at the lower figures, rather than increase them through the costly process of rediscounting at the present high level of rediscount rates."

Further Expansion

Robert Mitchell Co., Ltd.
Earns \$3.29—Build
New Plant

THE annual statement of the Robert Mitchell Company, Limited, shows net earnings for the year ended Dec. 31 last, after providing for depreciation and income tax, of \$164,941.64, an increase of \$57,073.39 over the previous year. All of the company's preferred stock has recently been retired or converted into common stock. The latter is now outstanding in the amount of 50,000 shares, and last year's earnings on it were equivalent to \$3.29 per share.

During the year the company absorbed the National Bronze Company, Limited, and John Watson & Son of Montreal, Limited. Allan Mitchell, the president, states, however, in his report, that profits from these acquisitions for only a portion of the year are reflected in the company's statement of earnings. Orders carried forward from 1928 for completion in 1929 are said to represent six months' output.

The company is now engaged in consolidating its various factories, and has purchased a large area in St. Laurent, a suburb of Montreal, on which it purposes erecting a large, new, modern factory.

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